

discreet ; *próximo*, nearest ; *minimo*, the least, the smallest ; *acérriño*, most vehement, most obstinate. When the Adverb *mui*, very, is before the Positive, then the Positive is made Superlative ; as

Doctíssimo, } *Mui Docto*, *very learned*.

Prudentíssimo, } *Mui Prudénte*, *very prudent*, &c.

C H A P. III.

Of PRONOUNS.

NO^S, and *Vos*, though in reality they signify the same as *Nosotros*, and *Vosotros*, that is, We, and Ye ; yet they differ in the use, and in that the two latter have the Feminine Gender, *Nosotras* and *Vosotras*, which the other have not, being always the same in all Genders. *Nosotros* is in all common use, as *We* with us ; but *Nos*, is generally used by a single Person, as a Sovereign, or the like, where *We* is also employed in *English*. But sometimes *Nos* signifies *Us*, when it follows a Verb, as *dádnos de comér*, give us to eat ; *guiádnos a la cása*, lead us to the House ; and after *no*, as *no nos maltráteys*, do not abuse us.

Vos, is also apply'd to a single Person, that is in speaking to inferiors, or between familiar Friends, to avoid the word *tu*, thou ; which is too gross in *Spanish*, as has been said before, and to save the respect of *V. M.* also above spoken of ; thus they say, *vos os engañáis*, you are mistaken : and so before Verbs Plural, as *vos amáis*, you love ; *vos perdéis*, you lose ; but in the other Cases the *v* is cut off ; as *yo os dáre*, I will give you ; *el os llevará*,

llevará, he will carry you ; and the same when it follows the Verb ; as *quitáos de abí*, get you from thence ; and so in many other Cases.

Note, That *Los*, *Las*, are construed with the first and second Persons of the Plural ; as, *los que sómos Christianos*, *vivámos como tales*, We that are Christians, let us live as such. *Dicen los Apostoles, que las que sómos casadas obedescámos à los Maridos*, The Apostles say, that we married should obey the Husbands : *Los que fuéredes Christianos, observad y cumplid los Preceptos de Dios*, you that are Christian, keep and accomplish the Commandments of God, &c.

El, and *Ella* have a Dative Case of a different Termination, which is contrary to the general Spanish Rule ; for they sometimes make *le* and *les*, and these two are only used, when they imply something of Acquisition, and denote the Person receiving ; as, *Vi a Pedro y dile*, or *le di sus cartas*, I saw Peter and gave him his Letters. *Vide mis amigos, y communíquelas mis cuidados*, I saw my Friends, and imparted my Affairs to them ; where it appears in both places, there is an imparting, or giving. In these Cases there is no using of *lo*, or *los* for *le*, or *les*, because it would breed Confusion, as will appear in this Instance, *Los que perdieron sus baziendas, piden a los juezes, que los aborquen los ladrónes*, They that have been robb'd of their Goods, require of the Judges that they hang the Thieves. Now were it said, *Piden a los juezes que los aborquen los ladrónes*, there would be no deciding whether they requir'd that the Thieves should be hang'd, or that the Thieves should hang them.

Mi, ti, si, are used after Prepositions ; as *a mi*, to me ; *pára ti*, for you ; *por si*, by himself ; but after *con*, with, they must all have the Syllable *go* added to them ; as *con migo*, with me ; *con tigo*, with you ; *con sigo*, with himself.

Me, te, se, are join'd to Verbs, and stand for the Dative, and Accusative Cases ; as, *díxome*, he told me ; *servíte*, to serve you ; *amárse*, to love himself.

They may also be placed before the Verb, provided a Nominative Case is before them ; as *yo me iré*, I will be gone ; *tu te irás*, you will be gone ; *el se irá*, he will be gone ; sometimes the Nominative Case is not expressed, but always understood ; as *mé áma*, he loves me ; where *el* is understood, as *el*, he ; or *Juan*, John, or *Pédro*, Peter.

Observe here, that *me, te, se*, sometimes are us'd in the Dative by the Figure Pleonasm ; as, *ó señor ! y à donde os me llévan ?* O Lord ! where are they going to carry you from me ? *Quien te se me cubrió de dolor ?* Who is he that came here to cover or fill you up with Grief ? instead of *quién te cubrió de dolor ?*

Se before the third Person of a Verb, generally signifies what we express by *it is, or they* ; as, *se dice*, it is said, or reported, or they say, or report ; for if it be used to signify himself, as has been observed above, it is usual to add *a si*, or *a si mismo*, which denotes himself ; as, *se áma a si mismo*, he loves himself.

La, le, lo, las, les, los, me, te, se, nos, and vos, are frequently joined to Verbs ; as, *oíréla*, I will hear her ; *diréle*, I will tell him ; *barélo*, I will do it ; *llevárélos*, I will carry them ; *escriviréles*, I will write to them ; *despedirélos*, I will dismiss them ; *iréme*, I will be gone ; *véte*, be you gone ; *váyase*, let him be gone ; *passeémonos*, let us walk ; but in joining *vos* to the Verb, the *v* is always cut off ; as, *amáros*, to love you, not *amárvos* ; and if the Verb be the third Person Plural of the Imperative Mood, the last Letter of it which is always *d*, must be also cut off ; as, *calentáos*, warm yourselves, and so in others.

When *le, lo, las, los*, are joined to the Infinitive Mood, the last *r* of it is sometimes changed into *l*, for the softer Sound, as for *dezírle*, say *dezílle* ; but this is no general Rule.

Note,

Note, That when a Relative is referred to a Noun Masculine, then we make use of *le*, when to a Feminine of *la*, when to a whole Sentence or Clause of *lo* in the Neuter.

Mío, tuyo, suyo, nuestro, vuestro, and mímo, have the Article added to them, when they are spoken absolutely, and without a Substantive ; as, *lo mío*, what is mine ; *lo tuyo*, what is thine. Unless they are spoken in Answer to a Question ; as if it be asked, *Cuíyo es éste caballo?* whose Horse is this ? the Answer is, *mío, tuyo, or suyo*, mine, yours, or his.

Cuíyo is naturally an Interrogation ; as, *cuíyo es ésto ?* Whose is this ? But it is often us'd to signify the Person a Thing belongs to ; as *El hombre cíyo es éste caballo*, the Man whose Horse this is, or to whom this Horse belongs.

Mi, tu, su, Plur. mis, tus, sus, are us'd for mío, tuyo, suyo ; but always before a Substantive ; as, mi casa, my House ; tu libro, your Book ; su cara, his Face ; mis guantes, my Gloves ; tus espuélas, your Spurs ; sus papéles, his Papers.

'Este, ésse, aquél, are all Demonstratives ; but éste denotes a Thing near the Person speaking ; ésse, a Thing rather near him that is spoken to ; and aquél, that which is at a Distance from both ; as, éste cuchillo, this Knife ; ésse Plato, that Dish ; aquél pérro, that Dog. The same is to be understood of the Feminine Gender of these Words, 'Esta, éssa, aquélla, and of the Neuter, 'Esto, ésto, aquéllo ; and so of the Plural Number of them, 'Estos, éssos, aquéllos, éstas, éssas, aquéllas. Aquél pronounced with energy, stands for the first Person Singular, and aquéllos for the first Plural ; as, yo aquél que en los pasados tiempos cante, &c. I he who in former Times sung, &c.

The Relatives, or Interrogatives. *Quál*, sometimes is interrogatory, as *Quál déllos ?* which of them ? and sometimes Comparative, as *Quál es el veráno, tal el inviérno*, Such as the Summer is, such

is the Winter ; and sometimes it is distributive, as *Quál coge el oro, quál la pláta*, One gathers the Gold, another the Silver.

Que tal, differs herein from *Quál*, that the latter asks the particular Person, or Thing, and is *Which of them?* whereas the other questions the Quality of the Person, or Thing, as *Que tal es éste cavállo?* What sort of Horse is that?

Que is also an Interrogation, as *Que dizes?* What do you say? It is also Demonstrative, as *El Hombre que bábla*, The Man that speaks. It also signifies *than*; as, *Mas vale bablár poco, que bablár mal*, It is better to say little than to talk amiss. It is sometimes in the Nature of an Exclamation, as *Que Desgrácia!* What a Misfortune! *Que linda mugér!* What a fine Woman! *Que*, the same as *that*, as *que yo váya*, that I may go; *Qué* for *porqué*, why, because; as, *bazlo tu, qué yo no puédo*, do it thou, because I can't. Observe that *áque* is not one Spanish Word, because *à* is a Preposition, and denotes *to*, and then is not an Adverb, for *à que*, is the same as *to what End, to what Purpose*; as *à que vinó éste hombre!* we understand, *à que fin*, to what end came this Man? *à que juégo perdió su dinéro?* At what, or at which Game did you loose your Money? And always is a Relative, the same as *quál*, or *cuyo*, &c.

C H A P. IV.

Of V E R B S.

Properly speaking, the Spanish Verbs have only these following simple Tenses, viz. the Present, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Future, of the Indicative Mood; the Imperative Mood; and the Present, Preterimperfect, and Future, of the Optative or Subjunctive; as

Indicative,

Indicative,

Present.	'Amo,	I love.
Preterimperf.	Amába,	I did love.
Preterperfect.	Amé,	I have loved.
Future.	Amaré,	I shall, or will love.

Imperative,

'Ama,	Do you love.
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Optative and Subjunctive.

Present.	Pléga a Díos que yo áme,	God grant I love.
Preterim.	Amára, amásse, or amaria,	Would to God I did love.
Future.	Amáre,	When I shall love.

Infinitive,

Present.	Amár,	To love.
Gerund.	Amándo,	Loving.
Participle Passive.	Amádo,	Loved.

All the rest are formed by Circumlocution, putting several Words together to supply the Defect of such Tenses, as it has been said before.

And altho' there has been said enough of this Part of Speech in Part II. yet as the Verbs are the principal and most essential Part of a Grammar, I think it proper to observe here what none of the Grammarians has taken notice of before, in order to remove the several Difficulties that start to Beginners.

I. Verbs Substantives, and certain Passive Verbs, as *ser*, *ser llamado*, *ser Nombrado*, with other like will have such Case after them, as they have before them, that is the Nominative Case; as, *Pédro es hombre*, Peter is a Man; *yo me llamo Juan*, I am call'd John, &c. all Verbs of Gesture, that is those that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing; as also all the Verbs that have the Word that goeth before, and the Word that comes after, both belonging to one Thing, require the Nominative after them; as, *Pédro vá cójo*, Peter goeth lame; *el Rey duerme segúro*, the King sleepeth void of Care, &c. Also the Verb of the Infinitive Mood has

has the same Cases, when Verbs of wishing and the like come near them ; as, *Pédro deseá ser santo*, Peter wisheth to be Holy : *Yo antes quisiéra ser Rico, que parecerlo*, I had rather be rich, than to be accounted so, &c.

2. Of the Auxiliary Verbs. *Havér* governs the Accusative ; as, *Pédro bá el libro*, Peter hath the Book. *Estar*, when it signifies to be in a Place, requires the Ablative with *en* ; but when to be with somebody, an Ablative with *con* ; as, *estaré v. md en su casa!* will you be at home ? *Yo estaré en la Lónja*, I shall be on the Change ; *estó con v. md*, I am with you ; here *con* is used for shortness, because the meaning is, *Yo estó en compañía de v. md*, I am in your Company. Observe this Phrase, *estar en ésto, en ello*, &c. *está v. md. en ésto?* do you remember of that ? have you observed, or taken notice of that ? are you in the same Mind, &c. *Ser* when it signifies Possession, or pertaining to a Thing, will have the Genitive ; (except when the Pronouns *mío, túyo, suyo, nuéstro, vuéstro* are to be us'd, because then they are in the Nominative ; as, *este libro es mío*, &c.) as, *éste Peine es de mi Mugér*, this Comb belongs to my Wife. But when it denotes the Property of a Thing, it has a Dative after it ; as, *ésto es para mi*, this is for me ; *es à Pedro*, it belongs to Peter, &c. Note, That *mí, tí si*, seldom can be put in the Genitive by themselves, or without a Substantive ; tho' they may in the Dative ; as, *es de mi Hermáno*, it belongs to my Brother ; you may say, *es pára mi, para tí, para si*, is for me, for you, for him : except *de tí à Muger digo ésto*, of you O my Wife I say this ; *como báblas tan mal de mi?* why do you speak so bad of me, &c.

Of the Genitive.

Verbs signifying Grief, Compassion, Remembrance, Want, Forgetting, &c. will have a Genitive ; as, *Pesame de la Muerte de su Padre*, I am sorry

Sorry for the Death of your Father: *Me compadéscó de sus hijas*, I pity his Daughters; *Caresco, necesito de dineros*, I want Money. And thus *de* is put before the Thing spoke in the Speech, *es menester acordarse de lo que me díxo*, it is necessary to remember of what you said to me: *Me olvidé de esto*, I forgot that.

The Reciprocals of geering, boasting, and distrusting, govern the Genitive, as *vanagloriarse, picarse, desconfiarse*, &c.

Of the Dative.

Active Verbs have either Dative or Accusative; as, *conóscо esta Létra*, I know this Writing; *conosco à Don António su Amigo*, I know Don Anthony your Friend.

The Prepositions of the Dative are *à* or *pára*.

To this Rule of the Dative belong the Verbs, *Jugár*, to play; as, *Juégo à los náipes*, I play at Cards.

Obedecér, desobedecér, &c. *Obedesco al Rey*, I obey the King.

Mandár, when it signifies to command an Army, &c. requires the Accusative; when other Things, the Dative; as, *el Duque de Montemáร Mandó el Exército Espanól en Itália*, the Duke of Montemar commanded the Spanish Army in Italy; *el Rey mandó al Embaxadór de Venécia de salir de Londres en tres días*, the King ordered the Venetian Ambassador to go out of London in three Days.

Ir, to go; as, *vóii à Roma*, I go to Rome.

Affistir, to help or assist; as, *affistiré à Pédro*, I will help or assist Peter.

Saludár, to salute; as, *saludó à Fuláno*, he saluted such a one. *Hablár*, to speak; *llamár*, to call; *satisfacér*, to satisfy; *servir*, to serve, *favorecér*, to favour; *desafiár*, to challenge; *absolvér*, to absolve; *aconsejár*, to give Advice; *Amenazár*, to threaten: The Verbs of pleasing, displeasing, granting, denying,

ing, pardoning, and so all manner of Verbs put acquisitively, that is, with these Tokens *to*, or *for*, after them, will have a Dative Case of the Person, and often the Accusative of the Thing.

The Impersonals *acontecer*, *avenir*, *convenir*, *importar*, *pertenecer*, *placer*, and the like to these, will have often two Datives of Person ; as, *à mi me aconteció*, it happened to me ; *à tí te conviene*, it is convenient for you ; *no le importa à él*, it does not concern him, &c.

The Accusative.

The Latin Verbs, which govern the Accusative of the Thing, and the Dative of the Person, govern generally the same in Spanish ; as, *restituíd al César lo que pertenece al César*, render ye to Cesar what is belonging to Cesar ; *dí el libro al Impresor*, I gave the Book to the Printer, &c.

Verbs of asking, teaching, arraying ; also most of the Verbs Transitives, viz. all such as have after them an Accusative Case of the Doer, or Sufferer, whether they be Active, or Commune, and sometimes the Verbs Neuters, will have an Accusative of the Thing ; as, *Gózo salúd*, I enjoy Health ; *pido ésta Grácia, ruego este favór*, I ask this Favour ; *tocár el Orgáno*, to play on the Organ.

Generally all the Active Verbs require an Accusative or Dative ; as, *amár à Díos, bacér bien*, to do good ; *Guardar los Mandamientos de Díos*, to keep God's Commandments ; *descubrir la verdád*, to discover the Truth ; *ganár el pléito*, to get the Suit of Law.

Ser, to be ; sometimes governs an Accusative, in the Infinitive ; as, *es bueno ser hombre bonrádo*, it is good to be an honest Man.

Of the Ablative.

All Passive Verbs, and generally most of the Reciprocals, will have the Ablative with *de*; as, *sói amado de mi Pádre*, I am loved of my Father; *me levanto de la Cama*, I get up from the Bed; except *acostárse*, *recoftárse*, *sentarse*, which have the Ablative with *en*.

The Price of a Thing is put after Verbs in the Accusative with *por*; as, *lo compré por un péso*, I bought it for a piece of Eight; *lo vendí por tres reales*, or *a tres reáles la yárda*, I sell it at three Reals per Yard.

Verbs of Plenty, Filling, Emptying, Loading, or Unloading, will have an Ablative; as, *abúndo de riquezas*, I abound of Riches; *te llenaré de opróbrios*, I will load you with Injuries, &c.

Verbs that betoken Receiving, or Distance, or taking away, will have an Ablative; as, *recibí mil pesos de Pédro*, I received one thousand Pieces of Eight of Peter: *Kensington dista tres millas de Londres*, Kensington is three Miles from London.

Verbs of arguing, quarrelling, fighting, &c. require the Ablative with *con*; as, *arguir*, *reñir*, *pelear*. The Verbs that govern in Latin these Prepositions *a*, *ex*, *ab*, will have in Spanish an Ablative with *de*, if *cum*, *con*; *pro*, *por*; *post*, *despues*; *usque*, *basta*, &c.

Observe at the last, that the following Rules are retained by the Spanish Authors, for the Verbs, viz.

I. If the Word governed by the Verb signifies a thing animate, generally it is put in the Dative Case; as, *vóí à ver à mi Padre*, I go to see my Father, *ámo à mi Mádre*, I love my Mother.

The Verbs of Motion to a Place, always govern the Dative; as, *vóí à Madrid*, I go to Madrid: the Verbs of Motion, from a Place, govern the Ablative with *de*; as, *vengo de España*, I come from Spain; if the Action, Motion, or Passion is through

a Thing or Place, then the Verbs govern the Accusative with *por*; as, *vendré por Paris*, I shall come by way of Paris; *sufrí por v. m'd*, I suffered for you, &c.

3. To express a Thing indifinaitly, the Spaniards always use the Accusative Case; as *tráigo pan y vino*; as in Latin, *affero panem & vinum*.

4. The Verbs *ver*, to see; *mirár*, to look; differ; because *ver* requires Accusative; as, *ver el Palacio*, to see the Palace; and *mirár*, Dative and Accusative, as *Miro el juégo*; *míro à los que juégan*, but when they signify to look for one, then they govern the Accusative with *por*; as *Estoi mirando por v. m'd*, I am looking for you.

Of the Particles requisite to some Tenses.

5. The Present Tense of the Subjunctive, &c. and the first and second Preterimperfects of the said Mood, are construed with *que*, *para que*, *por que*, *aunque*, *bien que*, *oxala*, *supuesto que*, *puésto que*, *da doque*, *a fin que*, *con que*, *pues que*, &c. as,

Es buéno que yo váya, it is good, that I go.

Para que el venga, To the end that he may come.

Porque tu aprendieses à orár, for that you might learn how to pray.

Aunque el venga, &c. altho he come, &c.

Afin que Aprendiéra, or *aprendiesse*, to the end that he might learn, &c.

The impersonal Verbs generally govern the Subjunctive with *que*, but with this Distinction; that when the impersonal is in the Present Tense, or Future of the Indicative Mood, then they always govern the present of the Subjunctive Mood; but when the Impersonal (or any other Verb taken impersonally) is in any of the Preterits of the Indicative, then it governs the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Plus-

perfect, or the Future of the Subjunctive, according to the meaning of the Speech ; as,

Conviene or Convendrá, que el Rey en Persona Comande el Exército, it is convenient, or it will be convenient, that the King in Person do command the Army.

Convino que el Príncipe fuésse con él, it was convenient that the Prince should go with him.

The Present Subjunctive is likewise construed with the Particles *por sutil*, *por Doctó*, *por sábio*, *por pequeño*, *por Grande*, &c. but *por* stands there for *aunque*, although ; as,

Qualquiera cosa cosa por pequeña que sea hace su papel en el mundo, any thing, although it be little or small, does some service in the World, that is, serves for some Thing or Purpose in the World.

An Imperative often requires the Present, the first and second Preterimperfect, and the Future of the Subjunctive Mood, as, *sea loque sea*, let it be as it will, altho' it be so : *sea loque fuéra* or *fuésse*, let the Thing be, or happen as it would ; *sea loque fuére*, happen what it shall happen, at all Events.

All the Tenses of the Subjunctive may be construed with *luégoque*, *cuando*, *si*, *como*, *aunque* ; but *pléga à Dios*, and *sea Dios servido*, require only the Present Subjunctive ; and *plugiéra* or *pluguiésse*, *fuéra* or *fuésse* *Dios servido* may be construed with all the Tenses of the Subjunctive, except the Present Tense.

The third Imperfect of the Subjunctive Mood requires *si*, *quando*, *aunque*, *ò y como*, *de gusto*, *con gusto*, *de mui buena ò mala gana*, *ò quan de gana*, *por ventura*, *acaso*, &c.

Pues, puesque, aunque, oomo, quando, luégo, may be construed with all the Tenses of the Indicative Mood ; as, *quando víne del campo*, *caí del caballo*, *pues perdí el estríbo*, when I came from the Country I fell from the Horse, because I lost the Stirrup, &c.

The third Imperfect of the Subjunctive Mood is sometimes construed by Circumlocution, viz. with the Infinitive and the Words, *bía*, *bías*, *bía*, &c. as *bablarte bía* (for *bablaría*), *escribirle bía por el correo* (for *escribiriale*), *abrazárla bía* (for *abrazaríala*) ; and the Reader will find, that if the Pronoun and the Letter *b* are taken away, it remains that Tense ; as, if from *bablarte bía*, *te* and *b* is taken, there it will remain *bablaría*. And although some Authors are of Opinion that *bablarte bía*, stands for *bablarte íba*, I was going to speak to you ; yet Father *Valéra* observes that that manner of speaking is a Circumlocution proper to the third Preterimperfect, and often used in the Spanish Poetry, adding *b* to *ía* by the Figure Epenthesis, to denote that the Accent should lie on the *í*, as *bacerle bía bien*, *si fuesses bueno*, (*bacerle biá* for *baría*) he would do good for you, if you was good.

The second Future of the Indicative Mood, which is made by the Auxiliary Verb *bavér*, is construed with Elegancy with the Particles *me*, *te*, *se*, *le*, *la*, *lo*, *les*, *las*, *los*, at the End of the Infinitive ; as, *Guíarme has* for *me guiarás*, or rather for *has de guiárme*, you must guide me ; *darte béis mi bija en casamiento* for *be de darte*, or *te daré mi bija en casamiento*, I will or must give you my Daughter in Marriage ; *darte la be*, for *be de dártela*, or *te la daré*, I will give her to you.

7. The English Tongue has one Sign to the Infinitive, viz. *to* ; and in Spanish there is none for the Infinitive, as Infinitive, as *Amár*, to love ; *Leér*, to read ; *oír*, to hear : Altho' there are several Particles used in Spanish before the Infinitive, they are governed by other preceeding Verbs or Nouns Substantives, and these are *a*, *pára*, *de*, *con*, *en*, *por*, *basta*, *despuesde*, and *el* when the Infinitive serves as a Nominative to another Verb.

C H A P. V.

Of Prepositions.

THE Cases to be given to some Parts of Speech, being one principal Part of Syntax, and there being properly no Cases in *Spanish*, as there are in *Latin*, we will therefore treat of the Prepositions, which answer the End of the *Latin* Cases.

When the Noun in Speech denotes the Person possessing, or signifies whose a Thing is, we always make use of the Preposition *de*; as, '*Este libro es de Juan*, This is John's Book; unless we use the positive Degree of that same Person, making it an Adjective to the Thing possessed; as, '*Esta ley es de Diós* or *divina*, This is God's Law, or divine Law.

This Use of the Positive is so necessary, when the Possession belongs to any of the Pronouns, *yo*, *tu*, *se*, that we must always say, '*Esta Cása es mía*, *tuya*, *suya*, This House is mine, yours, his; not *de mi*, *ti*, or *si*. But they may be used when they do not denote Possession; as, *acuérdate de mi*, remember me; *duélete de ti*, have Compassion on your self; *díá buena cuénta de si*, he gave a good Account of himself.

The Preposition *de* is also applied to the Place from whence we come; as, *Vengo de Palácio*, I come from Court.

When the Preposition denotes Acquisition, or the Person for whom a Thing is, we use the Prepositions *a*, or *pára*; as, *dále a Juán ésta carta*, give John this Letter; '*Esta carta es pára Juán*', this Letter is for John. Except here the Terminations, *me*, *te*, *se*, of the Pronouns *yo*, *tu*, *el*, which though they

denote Acquisition, do not admit of these Prepositions ; as, *dióme el dinéro*, he gave me the Money.

They are also applied to the Place we are going to, whether proper or appellative ; as, *Voy a Madrid, de dónde partiré para Roma*, I am going to Madrid, from whence I will set out for Rome.

A is also applied to the Noun Passive ; as, *Pédro ama a Juán*, Peter loves John ; but when the Noun is an Appellative, it is sometimes used, and sometimes omitted ; as, *El maestro enseña los Discípulos*, or *a los Discípulos*, the Master teaches the Scholars.

The Preposition *Con*, before *mi, ti, si*, requires, that the Syllable *go* should be added to them ; as, *ven conmigo*, come with me ; *iré contigo*, I will go with you, *Pédro es áspero consigo*, Peter is harsh to himself. When *Con* is before an Infinitive, then the Verb is turned into a Gerund in English ; as, *con amár*, with loving.

Prepositions in Composition are frequent in Spanish, that is, joined to other Words and made one with them. These are commonly *à*, and *en, em*, &c. as, *Dinéro*, is Money, thence *bómbre adinerado*, a money'd Man ; and we see the like in the English, where adding *ed* to Money makes the same as the Spanish *a* : But this does not hold in most other Words : from *Noche*, Night, *anochecer*, to grow Night, which the English does not express without such Circumlocutions. *Vide*, the second Part, and the Remarks.



C H A P. VI.

Of Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Interjections.

VER Y little need be said of these three Parts of Speech more than has been observed before.

As for those Adverbs, that are formed by adding *ménte* to Adjectives, as is done in *English*, by the Addition of the Syllable *ly*; when two of this Sort follow one another, the two additional Syllables, *ménte*, of the first of them, are always cut off; thus, *Caminár segúra, y alegreménte*, To travel safely, and merrily.

A Negative Adverb joined to any other Negative Part of Speech, does not make an Affirmative, as in *Latin*, and other Languages; for, *No veo a nadie*, is, I see No-body; *No te bálla ninguno*, No-body can find you; nor can the same Words be taken negatively without both the Negatives; for, it can not properly be said in *Spanish*, *Veo a nadie*, for, I see No-body; but if we would avoid the two Negatives, we must say, *No veo a persona alguna*, I see not any Person; *Nadie te balla*, No-body can find you.

Thus, *No quiero nada*, is, I will have Nothing; but, *un no nada*, is next to Nothing; as, *Fáltale un no nada del peso*, It wants as much as Nothing of the Weight. Notwithstanding which, the learned in *Spain* are of a contrary Opinion; and do rightly say, that in the *Spanish*, as well as in *Latin*, two Negative Parts of Speech make an Affirmative; as, *No nada, algo*, something, &c.

No, is also sometimes used by way of Interrogation; as, *No vendréis por acá?* Will not you come this Way?

The Conjunction *Tambien*, also, and *Tampoco*, neither, are used thus; *El va, y yo iré también*, He goes, and I will go also; *El no quiere, ni yo tampoco*, He will not, nor I neither.

Of Interjections, there is no more to add to what has been said already.

Of Figurative Construction.

TH E R E are two Sorts of Construction, the Proper, or Simple; and the Improper, or Figurative. The first of them is that which in all Points is agreeable to the Rules of Grammar, which has been sufficiently spoken of before. The Figurative is a Way of speaking that departs in some respect from the established Rules, and yet is admitted and received, because in common Use, not only among the Illiterate, but also among the Learned.

What little there is of this Sort in the *Spanish* Tongue most necessary to be known, shall be comprehended in a few Lines.

The Paragoge, a Figure which adds some Letter, or Syllable at the End of a Word, is now quite out of Use in *Spanisb*, but may be found in some old Poems, especially common Songs and Ballads, where they sometimes, to make up a Verse, say, *Amóre* for *Amor*, Love; *Cantáre*, for *Cantar*, a Song, or to sing: But these superfluous Additions are now, as has been said, quite laid aside, and only found in the Verb, *Soi*, and *Voi*, from the Verbs *Ser*, to be, and *Ir*, to go; and therefore according to the general Rule of *Spanisb* Verbs, ought to be *So*, and *Vo*, as they were used in former Ages, but of latter Times the *i* has been added for the better Sound.

The Syncope is the cutting off some Letter, in the Middle of a Word ; as, *yo vía*, I saw, *tu vías*, you saw ; for *veía*, *veías*. The same is frequently used in the second Person Plural of the Preter-imperfect Tense of the Optative, and Subjunctive Moods, of Verbs ; as *Anduviéssais*, for *Anduviéssedeis* ; *Andaríais*, for *Andariadeis* ; *Anduvíerais*, for *Anduvíeradeis*, &c.

The Apocope, is cutting off a Letter at the End of a Word ; as, *Mas val prevenir*, que ser *prevenido*, It is better to prevent, than to be prevented ; where we have *mas val*, for *mas vale*. The same may be seen in other Words, but now little used.

Metathesis, is Inverting the natural Order of the Letters in a Word ; as, some are apt to say, *bacéldo*, do it ; *decíldo*, say it ; *quitáldo*, take it away ; instead of *bacédeo*, *decídlo*, *quitádlo*, which are the properest and most polite Way of speaking, and therefore the other Way not to be imitated.

There is another Figurative Construction, called Eclipsis, when several Words are left out of a Sentence, and to be understood ; as, *Buenos días*, Good-morrow, where is to be understood, *os dé Dios*, God give you ; *buén Viage*, a good Voyage ; *sub-intelligitur*, *os dé Diós*, God give you ; and so in many other Cases, which are common in all Languages, and therefore do not need to have much said of them.

The same may be said of many other Figures, which if all were to be mentioned, would rather tire, than inform the Reader ; and it would be likewise superfluous to mention here, and to burden the Memory with the Rules of the Prosody, which are the same as those of the Latin, and no ways necessary to learn the Spanish Language, besides what has been said in the Orthography.



Some General Observations for forming the *Spanish* from the *Latin*.

Latin Substantives which have their Ablative in -tate become Spanish by changing tate into dad, laying the Accent as in the Latin, as,

<i>Latin</i>	Charitate Fidelitate Obscuritate Voluntate Infinitate Magnanimitate	<i>Spanish</i>	Caridad Fidelidad Obsuridad Voluntad Infinidad Magnanimidad
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Many Latin Words beginning with pl change it into ll in Spanish ; as,

<i>Latin</i>	Plenus Pluvia Plaga Plorare Planctus	<i>Spanish</i>	Lleno Lluvia Llaga Llorar Llanto
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But this is nothing of a general Rule, for very many *Latin* Words beginning with *pl* retain the same in *Spanish*; as, *Planta*, a Plant; *Placer*, Delight; *Plebe*, the Multitude; *Pluma*, a Feather, &c.

Latin

Latin *Words beginning with f, in Spanish often change it into H, thus*

<i>Latin</i>	Facere	Hacér
	Faba	Hába
	Falco	Halcón
	Farina	Harína
	Formosus	Hermoso
	Ferrum	Hiérro
	Fervor	Hervór
	Furnus	Hórno

Latin *Substantives ending in one in the Ablative, become Spanish by taking off the last Vowel, as*

<i>Latin</i>	Educatione	Educación
	Religione	Religión
	Congregatione	Congregación
	Generatione	Generación

Where note, that they change *t* into *c*, as above.

<i>Latin</i>	Sermone	Sermón
	Cicerone	Cicerón
	Platone	Platon

Latin *Substantives ending in o in the Ablative, are true Spanish, as*

<i>Latin</i>	Ornamento	Ornaménto
	Experimento	Experiménto
	Exemplo	Exémplo
	Argumento	Arguménto
	Antidoto	Antídoto

Latin Adjectives ending in lis, in Spanish cast away is, thus

<i>Latin</i>	Materialis	<i>Spanish</i>	Materiál
	Finalis		Finál
	Facilis		Fácil
	Debilis		Débil

Latin Adjectives ending in us, are made Spanish by their Ablative in o, as

<i>Latin</i>	Malus	<i>Spanish</i>	Málo
	Bonus		Buéno
	Siccus		Séco
	Humidus		Húmido

Latin Verbs become Spanish by only cutting off the last e, thus

<i>Latin</i>	Castigare	<i>Spanish</i>	Castigár
	Amare		Amár
	Tenere		Tenér
	Perdere		Perdér
	Sentire		Sentír

It would be endless to pretend to shew all the Affinity between the *Spanish* and the *Latin*, the main Body of the former being derived from the latter, with only such small Difference as may easily be conceived from what has been said above.



A

VOCABULARY,

CONTAINING

Such Words as most frequently occur in common Use, and are therefore most necessary to be first known by Learners; as, The Parts of the Body, Household-Furniture ; Names of Beasts, Birds, and Fishes ; the Service at Table ; Fruit, Trees, Cloathing, and many other Sorts, all under their respective Heads.

The Parts of Human Body.

Pártes del Cuérpo Humáno.

L A cabéza, <i>the head.</i>	Las siénes, <i>the temples.</i>
El celébro, <i>the brain.</i>	La oréja, <i>the ear.</i>
El cogóte, <i>the part</i> La ternilla de la oréja, <i>the bebind, where the gristle of the ear. head and neck join.</i> El huéco de la oréja, <i>the La coronilla, <i>the crown of</i> hollow of the ear.</i>	
<i>the head.</i>	La téla del oído, <i>the drum of the ear.</i>
La molléra, <i>the mould of the head.</i>	La céja, <i>the eyebrow.</i>
La frénte, <i>the forehead.</i>	El párpado, <i>the eyelid.</i>

Las

*The Parts of Human Body.**Pártes del Cuerpo Húmano.*

<i>Las pestáñas, the eye-lashes.</i>	<i>La núca, the nape of the neck.</i>
<i>El lagrimál, or la cuénca del ojo, the corner of the eye.</i>	<i>La gargánta, the throat.</i> <i>El gaznáte, the gullet.</i>
<i>El blanco del ojo, the white of the eye.</i>	<i>El séno, the breast.</i> <i>La téta, the pap.</i>
<i>La riña del ojo, the eye-ball, or jiba of the eye.</i>	<i>El pézon de la téta, the nipple of the breast.</i>
<i>Téla del ojo, the junc of the eye.</i>	<i>El páncho the liver.</i> <i>El estómago, the stomach.</i>
<i>Nervio óptico, the optic nerve.</i>	<i>Las costillas, the ribs.</i> <i>La barriga, the belly.</i>
<i>La nariz, the nose.</i>	<i>El ombligo, the navel.</i>
<i>Las ventáñas de la nariz, the nostrils.</i>	<i>La ingle, the groyn.</i>
<i>La ternilla de la nariz, the gristle of the nose.</i>	<i>El brazo, the arm.</i>
<i>La punta de la nariz, the tip of the nose.</i>	<i>El codo, the elbow.</i>
<i>La mexilla, or el carrillo, the cheek.</i>	<i>El sobáco, the armpit.</i>
<i>La boca, the mouth.</i>	<i>La mano, the hand.</i>
<i>La enzía, the gum.</i>	<i>La muñeca, the wrist.</i>
<i>Los diéntes, the fore teeth.</i>	<i>La palma de la mano, the palm of the hand.</i>
<i>Las muélas, the grinders.</i>	<i>Los dédos, the fingers.</i>
<i>Los colmillos, the eye teeth.</i>	<i>Las juntúras, or juntas de los dédos, the joints of the fingers.</i>
<i>La léngua, the tongue.</i>	<i>La yéma del dedo, the brawn of the finger.</i>
<i>El paladár, the palate.</i>	<i>El pulgár, the thumb.</i>
<i>La quixáda, the jaw.</i>	<i>El dedo índice, the forefinger.</i>
<i>La bárba, the chin, or the beard; but in the latter sense commonly used in the plural, Bárbas.</i>	<i>El dedo del corazón, the middle finger.</i>
<i>El cuélllo, the neck.</i>	<i>El dedo anular, the fourth finger.</i>
<i>La cervíz, the binder part of the neck.</i>	<i>El dedo menique, or auriculár, the little finger.</i>
	<i>La</i>

The Parts of Human Body.

Pártes del Cuérpo Humáno.

La uña, <i>the nail.</i>	El pié, <i>the foot.</i>
Las espaldas, <i>the back.</i>	La plánta del pié, <i>the sole of the foot.</i>
Los hombros, <i>the shoulders.</i>	La garganta del pié, <i>the joint of the foot.</i>
Los lómos, <i>the loins.</i>	El empéine, <i>the instep.</i>
Los lados, <i>the sides.</i>	El calcañal, <i>the heel.</i>
Las nálgas, <i>the buttocks.</i>	El dédo del pié, <i>a toe.</i>
Las pártes vergonzosas, <i>the privities.</i>	El dédo gordo, <i>the great toe.</i>
El músclo, <i>the thigh.</i>	La piel, or el pellejo, <i>the skin.</i>
La rodilla, <i>the knee.</i>	El cabélico, <i>the hair.</i>
El jarréte, <i>the ham.</i>	Un pelo, <i>a single hair.</i>
La piérna, <i>the leg.</i>	La cara, <i>the face.</i>
La pantorrilla, <i>the calf of the leg.</i>	El viságe, <i>the visage.</i>
La espinilla, <i>the spine-bone.</i>	
El tovillo, <i>the ankle.</i>	

The interior Parts of Human Body.

Pártes interiores del Cuérpo Humáno.

M Orecillo, <i>a muscle.</i>	La espaldilla, <i>the shoulder-bone.</i>
Grássa, or gordú- ra, <i>fat.</i>	La canilla del brazo, <i>the arm bone.</i>
Membrána, <i>a membrane.</i>	Huésslo sácro, } <i>the rump</i> Nérvio, or niérvo, <i>a nerve.</i>
Véna, <i>a vein.</i>	or Rabadilla, } <i>bone.</i>
Artéria, <i>an artery.</i>	Esqueléto, <i>a skeleton.</i>
Ternilla, <i>a gristle.</i>	El corazón, <i>the heart.</i>
Huésslo, <i>a bone.</i>	Los bófes, or } <i>the lungs</i>
Meóllo, or } <i>marrow.</i>	Los pulmónes, or } <i>or the</i>
Tuétano, } <i>marrow.</i>	Los liviános, } <i>lungs.</i>
La calavéra, <i>the skull.</i>	El hígado, <i>the liver.</i>
Choquezuélas, <i>the chine bones.</i>	El hígado, <i>the spleen.</i>
El espinázo, <i>the back bone.</i>	Los riñones, <i>the kidneys.</i>
Las costillas, <i>the ribs.</i>	Los sélos, <i>the brains.</i>
	El célebro, <i>the brains.</i>

The interior Parts of Human Body.

Pártes interiores del Cuérpo Humáno.

El estómago, <i>the stomach.</i>	La fléma, <i>flegm.</i>
La bóca del estómago, <i>the pit of the stomach.</i>	El quíle, <i>the bile.</i>
Las trípas, <i>the guts.</i>	La leche, <i>the milk.</i>
Los intestinos, <i>the bowels.</i>	Orína, or urína, <i>urine.</i>
La madre, or } <i>the matrix,</i>	Estiércol, <i>dung.</i>
La matríz, } or <i>womb.</i>	Sudor, <i>sweat.</i>
La vexiga, <i>the bladder.</i>	Móco, <i>snot.</i>
La sanguine, <i>the blood.</i>	Cáspia, <i>scurf.</i>
La cólera, <i>the choler.</i>	Saliva, <i>spittle.</i>
	Lágrima, <i>a tear.</i>

The five Senses,
Los cinco Sentidos.

La vista, <i>the sight.</i>	El gusto, <i>the taste.</i>
El oido, <i>the bearing.</i>	El tacto, <i>the feeling.</i>
El olfato, <i>the smell.</i>	

Good Qualities in Human Bodies,
Buénas Calidádes del Cuérpo Humáno.

Salud, <i>health.</i>	Brío, <i>spiritliness.</i>
Hermosura, <i>beauty.</i>	Buén talle, <i>a good shape.</i>

Defects in Human Bodies,
Deféctos del Cuérpo Humáno.

Fealdad, <i>deformity.</i>	Flaquéza, <i>weakness.</i>
Arrugas, <i>wrinkles.</i>	Ser tuerto, <i>to have but one eye.</i>
Pécas, <i>freckles.</i>	Coxéz, <i>lameness.</i>
Lagáñas, <i>bear-eyes.</i>	Ser tartamudo, <i>to stammer.</i>
Verruga, <i>a wart.</i>	Corcóva, <i>crookedness.</i>
Lunár, <i>a mole.</i>	Ser cálvo, <i>to be bald-headed.</i>
Núbe en el ójo, <i>a pearl in the eye.</i>	Ser rómo, <i>to have a flat nose.</i>
Cataráta, <i>a cataract.</i>	Estár estropeado, <i>to be crippled.</i>
Ceguedad, or ceguera, <i>blindness.</i>	Tullido, <i>lame of the limbs.</i>
Magrúra, <i>leanness.</i>	Eunúcho, <i>an eunuch.</i>
	Zúrdo,

Defects in Human Bodies,
Deféctos del Cuerpo Humano.

Zúrdo, <i>left-banded.</i>	Mánco, <i>lame of a band.</i>
Vísco, or visójo, <i>squint-eyed.</i>	Múdo, <i>dumb.</i>

Of all that appertains to Cloathing.
De lo que toca al vestir.

Páño, <i>cloth.</i>	Fiéltro, <i>felt.</i>
Páño fino, <i>fine cloth.</i>	Angéo, <i>canvas.</i>
Páño básto, <i>coarse cloth.</i>	Bayéta, <i>bays.</i>
Páño tundido, <i>mill'd cloth.</i>	Lána, <i>wooll.</i>
Grána, or } Scarlet.	Estámbre, <i>worsted.</i>
Escarlata, } Scarlet.	Séda, <i>silk.</i>
Ráxa, <i>cloth rasb.</i>	Bocací, <i>buckram.</i>
Sayál, <i>sackcloth.</i>	Joya, <i>a jewel.</i>
Frísa, <i>frize.</i>	Hevilla, <i>a buckle.</i>
Estaméña, <i>serge.</i>	Alamáres, <i>loops on coats.</i>
Estófa, <i>stuff.</i>	Ojál, <i>a button-hole.</i>
Tafetán, <i>taffety.</i>	Bordadúra, <i>embroidery.</i>
Ráso, <i>satin.</i>	Botón, <i>a button.</i>
Terciopélo, <i>velvet.</i>	Fránja, or } fringe.
Damásco, <i>damask.</i>	Fluéque, } fringe.
Brocado, <i>brocade.</i>	Púntas, or encáxe, <i>lace.</i>
Gorgorán, <i>grogram.</i>	Cínta, <i>a ribbon.</i>
Chamelóte, <i>taby.</i>	Listón, <i>a broad ribbon.</i>
Téla de óro, <i>cloth of gold.</i>	Passamáno, <i>gold or silver lace.</i>
Algodón, <i>cotton.</i>	Ribéte, <i>an edging.</i>
Fustán, <i>fustian.</i>	Sombréro, <i>a hat.</i>
Líno, <i>flax.</i>	Cópa del sombréro, <i>the crown of the hat.</i>
Cambráy, <i>cambrick.</i>	Fálda del sombréro, <i>the brim of the hat.</i>
Holánda, <i>bolland.</i>	Trencillo, <i>the hat-band.</i>
Ruán, <i>fine French linnen.</i>	Plumáge, <i>a feather.</i>
Téla de cáñamo, <i>bempen cloth.</i>	Bonétillo de viéjo, <i>a skull-cap.</i>
Terliz, <i>ticken.</i>	
Calicú, <i>calico.</i>	
Gáza, <i>muzlin.</i>	Bonéte,

Of all that appertains to Clothing.

De lo que tóca al vestir.

Bonéte, a cap.	Bótas, boots.
Bonéte pára dormír, a night-cap.	Poláinas, spatterdash-es. Espuelas, spurs.
Bonéte de clérigo, a clergy- man's square cap.	Púños, or } cuffs or ruffles. Bueltas, }
Górra, an old fashion cap.	Tahali, a shoulder-belt.
Caperúza, another sort of cap.	Tiros, a waste-belt.
Camisa, a shirt.	Espáda, a sword.
Almilla, a waistcoat.	Dága, a dagger.
Chúpa, a waistcoat.	Cápa, a cloak.
Calzoncillos, drawers.	Cafaca, a coat.
Jubón, a doublet.	Ungarína, a coat.
Manga, a sleeve.	Guante, a glove.
Manga perdida, a loose hanging sleeve.	Ceñidór, a girdle.
Faldillas de jubón, the skirts of a doublet.	Cabeliéra, a wig.
Calzones, breeches.	Pañuélo, or } a pocket Balóna, a band.
Cuélllo, a collar.	Pañizuélo, or } band-
Coléto, a buff coat.	Liénzo de fal- } ker- triquéra, } chief.
Agujéta, a point.	Rópa, or } a gown.
Faltriquéra, a pocket.	Ropón, } a gown.
Bolsillo, a coat or waste- coat-pocket.	Rópa de levantár, a morn- ing gown.
Médias, stockings.	Pelico, or } a shepherd's Médias de séda, silk-stock- } jerkin.
ings.	Zamárra, }
Médias de estambre, worst- ed stockings.	Pára Mugéres, For Women.
Ligas, garters.	Tocádo, a bead-dress.
Zapatos, shoes.	Tóca, a quoif.
Escarpines, socks.	Mánto, a veil.
Pantúflo, a slipper.	Saya, a petticoat.
Borcegui, a buskin.	Vasquiña, an upper petticoat
	Guardapies, a petticoat.
	Enáguas, the petticoat next to them.

Of all that appertains to Clothing for Women.

De lo que toca al vestir para Mugéres.

Avantál, or delantál, an	Avaníco, a fan.
apron.	Guardaol, or } an umbrella.
Ballénas, stays.	Quitasol, }
Rópa, a gown.	Relox, or } a watch.
Mantilla, a mantle.	Muélitra,
Capillo, a hood.	Tablillas, tables.
Chápin, properly a Spanish big clog, made of cork, but applied to signify any other.	Espéjo, a looking-glass.
Liénzo del cuélllo, a neck- bandkerchief.	Buxéta, a little box.
Zarcillos, ear-rings.	Estufilla, a muff.
Arracádas, pendants.	Calcetas, under stockings of bread or cotton.
Gargantilla, a necklace.	Péinadór, a combing cloth.
Collár, a collar.	Cosas de níños, things for children.
Manillas, or } bracelets.	Pañáles, clouts.
Braceletes, }	Mantillas, mantles.
Jóyas, jewels.	Fáxa, a rowler or swaitb.
Sortijas, rings.	Juguétes, play-things.
Pedrerías, precious stones.	Cúna, a cradle.
Anillo, a ring.	Ama, a nurse.
	Díxes, toys.

Of what concerns Eating and Drinking.

De lo tocante al Comér y Bebér.

L A comida del medio día, dinner.	Hastío, a loathing of meat for want of stomach.
Céna, supper.	Alasco, a loathing at the sight of nastiness.
Almuérzo, breakfast.	Borracho, a drunkard.
Meriénda, bever, or after- noon's luncheon.	Buén bebedor, a good drinker.
Colación, collation.	Buen apetito, a good appe- titc.
Banquéte, an entertainment.	Glotón, a glutton.
Combidádo, a guest.	Pan, bread.
Háambre, hunger.	
Sed, thirst.	

Pan

Of what concerns Eating and Drinking.

De lo tocante al Comér y Beber.

Pan blanco, <i>white bread.</i>	Pepitoria, <i>giblets.</i>
Pan candiál, <i>the whitest bread.</i>	Carbonáda, <i>meat broil'd on the coals.</i>
Pan bázo, <i>brown bread.</i>	Picadillo, <i>a hash.</i>
Pan molléte, <i>French bread.</i>	Cecina, <i>bung meat.</i>
Pan reciente, <i>new bread.</i>	Pernil, or } <i>a gammon or Jamón, } ham.</i>
Pan de todo el trigo, <i>wheaten bread.</i>	Carnero, <i>mutton.</i>
Pan de centeno, <i>rye bread.</i>	Vaca, <i>beef.</i>
Pan de cevada, <i>barley bread.</i>	Cordero, <i>lamb.</i>
Pan de avéna, <i>oaten bread.</i>	Ternera, <i>veal.</i>
Pan de mijo, <i>millet bread.</i>	Puerco, <i>pork.</i>
Pan de levadura, <i>leavened bread.</i>	Cabra, <i>goat's flesh.</i>
Biscócho, <i>bisket.</i>	Cabrito, <i>kid.</i>
Rebanada de pan, <i>a slice of bread.</i>	Tocino, <i>bacon.</i>
Cantéro de pan, <i>a crust of bread.</i>	Pierna de carnero, <i>a leg of mutton.</i>
La cortéza, <i>the crust.</i>	Espalda de carnero, <i>a shoulder of mutton.</i>
Máffa, <i>dough.</i>	Lomo, <i>a loin.</i>
Torta, <i>a cake.</i>	Pecho, <i>a breast.</i>
Rosquilla, <i>a fine sort of cake, made like a roll.</i>	Manos de carnero, <i>sheep's trotters.</i>
Buñuelo, <i>a fritter.</i>	Rueda de ternera, <i>a fillet of veal.</i>
Tarta, <i>a tart.</i>	Astadura, <i>the pluck.</i>
Quesadilla, <i>a cheesecake.</i>	Salchicha, <i>a saucidge.</i>
Empanada, <i>a pye.</i>	Longaniza, <i>a great saucidge.</i>
Cárne, <i>flesh.</i>	Salchichón, <i>the biggest saucidge.</i>
Cárne cozida, <i>boil'd meat.</i>	Morcilla, <i>a blood pudding.</i>
Cárne asfada, <i>roast meat.</i>	Pastel, <i>a pastry.</i>
Cárne estofada, <i>stew'd meat.</i>	Caldo, <i>broth.</i>
Cárne fríta, <i>fry'd meat.</i>	Sopa, <i>soup.</i>
Cárne grilláda, <i>broil'd meat.</i>	Potage, <i>pottage.</i>
Cárne mómia, <i>flesh with out bones.</i>	Pápas,

Of what concerns Eating and Drinking.

De lo tocante al Comér y Beber.

Pápas, or }	Huévos y torrésnos, col-
Púches, }	lops and eggs.
Písto, jelly broth.	Huévos rebuéltos, butter'd
Léche, milk.	eggs.
Náta, cream.	Huévos de saltriquéra,
Suéro, whey.	yolks of eggs in a shell of
Requesón, curds.	sugar, to carry in the
Mantéca, butter.	pocket.
Quéso, cheese.	Huévos reáles, sweet eggs
Cuájo, rennet.	or Cabélllos, spun out
Cuajáda, milk bardned with rennet, before it breaks into curds and whey.	de ángeles, like bairns.
Huévo, an egg.	Sazón, seasoning.
Yéma de huévo, the yolk of an egg.	Salmuéra, brine.
Clára del huévo, the white of the egg.	Espéciás, spice.
Huévo blando, a soft egg.	Pimiénta, pepper.
Huévo duro, a hard egg.	Gengibre, ginger.
Huévo frésco, a new egg.	Clávo de espéciás, cloves.
Huévo en cáscara, an egg in the shell.	Canéla, cinnamon.
Huévo cozido, a boil'd egg.	Nuéz muscada, or de
Huévo assádo, an egg roast-	especia, nutmeg.
ed in the embers.	Flor de especia, mace.
Huévo estrelládo, a fry'd egg.	Mostáza, mustard.
Huévo huéro, an addle egg.	Agráz, verjuice.
Huévo empolládo, an egg with a chicken in it.	Vinágre, vinegar.
Huévos de pescádo, the	Azéite, oyl.
spawn of fish.	Sal, salt.
Huévos mexidos, yolks of	Azúcar, sugar.
eggs stew'd with white	Escabéches, pickles.
wine and sugar.	Dúlces, sweetmeats.
Huévos de pescádo, the	Almívar, sugar boil'd up
spawn of fish.	for conserves.
Huévos mexidos, yolks of	Confites, comfits.
eggs stew'd with white	Mermeláda, marmelade.
wine and sugar.	Peráda, pears preserv'd like marmelade.

Of what concerns Eating and Drinking.

De lo tocante al comér y Beber.

Pastillas de bóca, <i>sweet lozenges.</i>	Víno añéjo, <i>old wine.</i> Mósto, <i>new wine.</i>
Naranjada, <i>candy'd oranges.</i>	Víno ligéro, <i>light wine.</i>
Turrón, <i>a rich sweetmeat made of almonds, honey, &c.</i>	Vinázo, <i>a strong wine.</i> Víno moscatél, <i>muskadine wine.</i>
Barquillos, or Suplicaciones, <i>sweet wafers.</i>	Malvasía, <i>malmsey.</i> 'Agua pié, <i>liquor made of water put to the grapes after they have been press'd.</i>
Bebida, <i>drink.</i>	Hypocrás, <i>bypocras.</i>
Víno, <i>wine.</i>	Aguardiente, <i>brandy.</i>
Víno púro, <i>pure wine.</i>	Cervéza, <i>ale or beer.</i>
Víno aguado, <i>wine and water.</i>	Alója, <i>meatb or metbeglin.</i>
Víno vuélto, <i>prick'd wine.</i>	Cidra, <i>cyder.</i>
Víno tinto, <i>red wine.</i>	Chocoláte, <i>chocolate.</i>
Víno blanco, <i>white wine.</i>	Teá, or Thé tea.
Víno halóque, <i>pale wine.</i>	Limonáda, <i>limonade.</i>
Víno claréte, <i>claret wine.</i>	
Víno dulce, <i>sweet wine.</i>	
Víno picánte, <i>sharp wine.</i>	

Los Animáles, 'Aves, Péces, Frutas, Hierbas, Raíces, &c. comestibles, se hallarán debaxo de sus proprios Títulos.

The Beasts, Fowls, Fishes, Fruits, Herbs, Roots, &c. that are eatable, will be found under those Heads.

Béstias.	Beasts.
Béstia, <i>a beast.</i>	Váca, <i>a cow.</i>
Béstia doméstica, or Mánfa, <i>a tame beast.</i>	Buéy, <i>an ox.</i> Carnéro, <i>a sheep.</i>
Béstia feróz, <i>a fierce beast.</i>	Ovéja, <i>an ewe.</i>
Ganádo, <i>cattle.</i>	Cordéro, <i>a lamb.</i>
Ganádo mayór, <i>great cattle.</i>	Bezérro, <i>a calf.</i>
Tóro, <i>a bull.</i>	Javalí, <i>a wild boar.</i> Puérco,

Puércō, <i>an bog.</i>	Alazán tostádo, <i>a dark sorrel.</i>
Búfalo, <i>a buffalo.</i>	Hovéro, <i>that has a white spot in the off hind foot.</i>
Cabállo, <i>an horse.</i>	Rubicán, <i>flea-bitten.</i>
Cabállo castrádo, <i>a gelding.</i>	Cabállo aguado, <i>py-bald.</i>
Garañón, <i>a stallion.</i>	Yéguā, <i>a mare.</i>
Cabállo entéro, <i>a stone-horse.</i>	Cabrón, <i>a be-goat.</i>
Cabállo corredór, <i>a race-horse.</i>	Cábra, <i>a she-goat.</i>
Cabállo de alquilér, <i>a horse to be let.</i>	Cabrítō, <i>a kid.</i>
Cabállo de máno, <i>a led horse.</i>	Pérro, <i>a dog.</i>
Cabállo de pósta, <i>a post-horse.</i>	Pérro de caza, <i>a bound.</i>
Cabállo rebélde, <i>a restive horse.</i>	Sabuésso, <i>a blood-bound.</i>
Cabállo desbocádo, <i>a bard mouth'd horse.</i>	Podéncō, or } <i>a setting dog.</i>
Cabállo medróso, <i>a starting horse.</i>	Perdiguéro } <i>a setting dog.</i>
Cabállo tropezadór, <i>a stumbling horse.</i>	Pérro calládo, <i>a bound that does not open well.</i>
Cabállo que sacúde, <i>a jolting horse.</i>	Párro báxo, <i>a terrier.</i>
Cabállo asinático, <i>a broken winded horse.</i>	Lebrél, <i>a grey-bound.</i>
Cabállo indómito, <i>a horse that has not been broke, or will not be broke.</i>	Pérro ventór, <i>a finder.</i>
Cabállo báyo, <i>a bay horse.</i>	Pérro del áqua, <i>a water-dog.</i>
Báyo castaño, <i>a chestnut bay.</i>	Mastín, <i>a mastif.</i>
Báyo escúro, <i>a brown bay.</i>	Pérro de pastór, <i>a sheep-herd's dog.</i>
Báyo dorádo, <i>a bright bay.</i>	Pérro veladór, <i>a house dog.</i>
Picázō, <i>a py'd horse.</i>	Perrillo de ialsoa, <i>a lap-dog.</i>
Rúziorodádo, <i>a pale grey.</i>	Aláno, <i>a bull-dog.</i>
De colór de gamúza, or gamuéza, <i>a cream colour.</i>	Gálgo, <i>a bare bound.</i>
Alazán, <i>a sorrel.</i>	Lechón, <i>a sucking-pig.</i>
	Cochíno, <i>a young hog.</i>
	Conéjo, <i>a rabbit.</i>
	Hazanéa, <i>a pad.</i>
	Muléto, <i>a young mule.</i>
	Múlo, <i>an he mule.</i>
	Múla, <i>a she mule.</i>
	Pótro, <i>a colt.</i>
	Pollino, <i>an asses's colt.</i>
	Ciérvō, <i>a stag.</i>
	T 2 Ciérvā,

Ciérvia, a bind.	Ratón, a mouse.
Cachórro de ciérvo, a fawn.	Ráta, a rat.
Asías de ciérvo, a stag's horns.	Zórra, or } a fox. Raposa, } Tópo, a mole.
Rastro, o pisadas de ciérvo, the track of a stag.	Hiéna, an hyena.
Comadréja, a weasel.	Leopardo, a leopard.
Texón, a badger.	León, a lion.
Gamúza, a wild goat.	Leóna, a lioness.
Cábra montés, a roe-buck.	Leoncillo, a lion's whelp.
Gáto de algália, a civet-cat.	Lóbo, a wolf.
Gámo, a fallow-deer.	Lóbo cerval, an ounce.
Dáma, a doe.	Oso, a bear.
Hardilla, a squirrel.	Ossillo, a bear's cub.
Elephante, an elephant.	Pantéra, a panther.
Foína, or } a martin. Márta,	Abáda, or } a rhino- Rhinoceronte, } ceros.
Móno, a monkey.	Tigre, a tiger.
Gímio, an ape.	Puérho montés, a wild boar.
Armínio, an ermin.	Navájas, or colmillos de javalí, the tusks of a wild boar.
Erízo, an hedgehog.	Lavajal de javalí, the soil of a wild boar.
Liébre, an hare.	
Liebrilla, a leurret.	
Conejo, a rabbit.	
Lirón, a dormouse.	

Creatures that drag on the Earth.

Animales que se arrastran por Tierra.

Serpiénte, a serpent.	Cocodrillo, a crocodile.
Serpiénte aláda, a flying serpent.	Lagartija, a lizard.
Dragón, a dragon.	Lagarto, an alligator.
Aspid, an asp.	Bívora, or víbora, a viper.
Culébra, a snake.	Bivorésono, or viborésono, a young viper.

Ampibious

Amphibious Creatures.

Animales Amphíbios.

Bívaro, or } a beaver, or	Tortuga, or }	a tortoise.
Castor, } castor.	Galápago, }	
Nútria, or }		
Lódra, } an otter.		

Savandíjas.

Araña, a spider.	Chinche, a bug.
Arañuela, a little spider.	Langosta, a locust.
Carcóma, a worm in wood.	Escorpión, a scorpion.
Oruga, a caterpillar.	Tarántula, a tarantula.
Aradór de la mano, an band-worm.	Polilla, a moth.
Sápo, a toad.	Mosca, a fly.
Escarabájo, a beetle.	Moscárda, a wasp.
Caracól, a snail.	Abéja, a bee.
Hormiga, a pismire, or ant.	Motón, a great fly.
Rána, a frog.	Zángano, a drone.
Grillo, a cricket.	Cigarra, a grasshopper.
Reboltón, an insect that spoils vines.	Abíspera, or avispa, a wasp.
Piójo, a louse.	Tahón, a gad bee, or hornet.
Liéndre, a nit.	Lucernéja, a fire-fly.
Púlga, a flea.	Mariposa, a butter-fly.

'Aves.

Aguila, an eagle.	Gárza, an heron.
Aguilúcho, an eaglet.	Gárzota, a small heron.
Búitre, a vulture.	Miláno, a kite.
Esmerejón, a merlin.	Cuérvo, a crow, or raven.
Gavilán, a sparrow-hawk.	Cornéja, a rook.
Mochuélo, a tassel-hawk.	Calándria, a lark.
Halcón, a falcon.	Nevecilla, a wagtail.
Torzuélo, a male falcon.	Canário, a canary bird.
Girifálte, a gerfalcon.	Gilguéro, a goldfinch.
Alcotán, a lanner.	Mírla, a blackbird.
Sácre, a sacre.	Pinzón, a chafinch.

Insects.

Chinche, a bug.	Birds.
Langosta, a locust.	
Escorpión, a scorpion.	
Tarántula, a tarantula.	
Polilla, a moth.	
Mosca, a fly.	
Moscárda, a wasp.	
Abéja, a bee.	
Motón, a great fly.	
Zángano, a drone.	
Cigarra, a grasshopper.	
Abíspera, or avispa, a wasp.	
Tahón, a gad bee, or hornet.	
Lucernéja, a fire-fly.	
Mariposa, a butter-fly.	
Vaquilla de diós, a lady- bird.	

Gárza, an heron.

Gárzota, a small heron.

Miláno, a kite.

Cuérvo, a crow, or raven.

Cornéja, a rook.

Calándria, a lark.

Nevecilla, a wagtail.

Canário, a canary bird.

Gilguéro, a goldfinch.

Mírla, a blackbird.

Pinzón, a chafinch.

Ruiſeñor,

T 3

Ruisénór, a nightingale.	Pávo, a turkey.
Verderón, a greenbird.	Estornín, a sterling.
Papagáyo, a parrot.	Francolín, a godwit.
Urrá, a magpye.	Faisán, a pheasant.
Grájo, a crow.	Zorzál, a lark.
Lechúza, an owl.	Hortoláno, an ortolan.
Morciélagos, a bat.	Gorrión, a sparrow.
Mochuélo, a crow.	Perdiz, a partridge.
Cumáya, a night raven.	Palóma, a dove.
Chotacábras, a goat-sucker.	Pichón, a pigeon.
Anade, a duck.	Palomíno, a young pigeon.
Cercéta, a teal.	Tórtola, a turtle-dove.
Chirlito, a curlew.	Alción, a king's-fisher.
Cuervo maríno, a cormorant.	Golondrina, a swallow.
Gánso, a goose.	Avestrúz, an ostrich.
Páto, a goose.	Ciguéña, a stork.
Ansar, or } the same.	Cucillo, a cuckow.
Ansérón, } the same.	Císn, a swan.
Cenícalo, a wind whiffer.	Pitiróxo, a robin-red breast.
Fúlga, a moorhen.	Grúlla, a crane.
Abión, a martin.	Pezpítalo, or } a wagtail.
Gaviota, a gull.	Chirivía, } a wagtail.
Somorgujón, or } a diver.	Abuillo, a lapwing.
Cercéta, } a diver.	Oropéndola, a wilwal.
Cuervo maríno, a cormorant.	Vencéjo, a martlet.
Chócha, or } a wood-cock.	Abejarúco, a titmouse.
Gallina ciéga } cock.	Abutárda, a bustard.
Tórdo, a starre, or starling.	Tórdo lóco, an owl.
Codorníz, a quail.	Pelícano, a pelican.
Capón, a capon.	Feníz, or phénix, a phoenix.
Gállo, a cock.	Chírlo, a wood-pecker.
Gallina, a hen.	Picovérde, a green beak.
Póllo, a chicken.	Reyezuélo, a plover.
Pólla, a pullet.	Aguzaniéve, a wren.
	Talavilla, a bunting.
	Mérgo, a puffin.

Parts of a Bird.

Pártes de 'Ave.

El píco, <i>the beak.</i>	Búche, <i>the crow.</i>
Plúma, <i>a feather.</i>	Gárras, or } <i>the claws, or</i>
Plumázo, <i>the down.</i>	Uñas, } <i>talons.</i>
'Ala, <i>the wing.</i>	Rabadilla, <i>the rump.</i>
Peñolas, or } <i>quills, or pen-</i>	Pechúga, <i>the wing of a</i>
Penulas, } <i>feathers.</i>	<i>fowl dress'd.</i>
Pié, <i>the foot.</i>	Entrepechúga, <i>the brawn.</i>
Cóla, <i>the tail.</i>	

Pézes.

	Fishes.
Abúrno, <i>a bleak.</i>	Lampréa, <i>a lamprey.</i>
Sábalo, <i>a rib fish like salmon.</i>	Langostilla, <i>a prawn.</i>
Anchóva, <i>an anchove.</i>	Lóbo, <i>a bass.</i>
Anguila, <i>an eel.</i>	Sárda, <i>a mackarel.</i>
Balléna, <i>a whale.</i>	Marsópa, <i>a porpoise.</i>
Bárbo, <i>a barble.</i>	Abadéxo, <i>poor jack.</i>
Méro, <i>the bolybut.</i>	Merlúza, <i>stock-fish.</i>
Lúso, <i>a pike.</i>	Alméja, <i>a muscle.</i>
Cárpa, <i>a carp.</i>	Ortiga pez, <i>the stinging-fish.</i>
Calamaréjo, <i>a calamary.</i>	Pérca, <i>a perch.</i>
Talpáire, <i>the miller's thumb.</i>	Púlpo, <i>a polipus.</i>
Cabállo marino, <i>a sea borse.</i>	Ráya, <i>a thornback.</i>
Cóngrio, <i>a conger.</i>	Líza, <i>skate.</i>
Delphín, <i>a dolphin.</i>	Sardina, <i>a pilchard.</i>
Doradillo, <i>the gilt back.</i>	Salmón, <i>salmon.</i>
Lenguado, <i>a foal.</i>	Xíbia, <i>a cuttle-fish.</i>
Langosta, <i>a lobster.</i>	Ténca, <i>a tench.</i>
Esturión, <i>a sturgeon.</i>	Atún, <i>a tunny fish.</i>
Góbio, <i>a gudgeon.</i>	Tremiélga, <i>a cramp fish.</i>
Harénque, <i>a berring.</i>	Trúcha, <i>a trout.</i>
'Ostra, <i>an oyster.</i>	Rodovállo, <i>a turbot.</i>

Parts of a Fish.

Partes del Pez.

Hocico, *the snout.*Agallas, *the gills.*'Alas con que náda, *the fins.*Escamas, *the scales.*Espinas, *the bones.*Cóncha, *the shell of such
as bave one.*

'Arboles.

Alvaricóque, *an apricot
tree.*Almendro, *an almond tree.*Durázno, *a peach tree.*Guindo, *a cherry tree.*Cerézo, *an bart cherry tree.*Castáño, *a chestnut tree.*Cídro, *a citron tree.*Membrillo, *a quince tree.*Servál, *a service tree.*Pálma, *a date tree.*Higuéra, *a fig tree.*Azuféifo, *a jujub tree.*Granádo, *a pomegranate tree.*Limón, *a lemon tree.*Morál, *a mulberry tree.*Nispelo, *a medlar tree.*Avelláno, *a nut tree.*Nogál, *a walnut tree.*Olivo, or Azeitúno, *an olive tree.*Azebúche, *a wild olive tree.*Naránjo, *an orange tree.*Alvérchigo, *a peach tree.*Ciruélo, *a plum tree.*Perál, *a pear tree.*Huévos de pez, *the spawn**properly the bard row,**which is in small grains.*Léche del pez, *is the soft**row.*

Trees.

Manzáno, *an apple tree.*'Alamo negro, *an alder
tree, or black poplar.*Alamo blanco, *the common
poplar.*Cédro, *a cedar tree.*Sahúco, *an elder tree.*Enzína, or } Róble, } *an oak.*Cornízo, *the cornil tree.*Cyprés, *the cypress tree.*'Ebano, *the ebony tree.*Arze, *the maple.*Háya, *the beach.*Frésno, *the ash.*Azébo, *theholm, or holy
oak.*Téxo, *the ewe tree.*Laurél, *the laurel.*Alcornóque, *the cork tree.*Olmo, *the elm.*Píno, *a pine tree, or fir
tree.*Plántano, *a plane tree.*Sauze, *a willow tree.*Téjo, *the linden tree.*

Arbolillos,

Arbolillos, or Mátas.

Agnocásto, *the agnus castus.*

Aliso, *the lote tree.*

Bálsamo, *the balsam tree.*

Bóx, *the box tree.*

Madresélva, *the boney-suckle-tree.*

Zarzamóro, *the blackberry-bush.*

Hiniésta, *broom.*

Uva espino, *a gooseberry-bush.*

Adé尔pha, *ivy.*

Sbrubs.

Brúsco, *butcher's broom.*

Alhócigo, *the pistachio tree.*

Regaliz, or regalicia, *the liquorice tree.*

Roméro, *rosemary.*

Rosál, *a rose tree.*

Savína, *savin.*

Tamariz, *a tamarind tree.*

Aléña, *privet.*

Viña, *a vine.*

Labrusca, *a wild vine.*

Párra, *a wall vine.*

Frúta,

Albaricóque, *an apricot.*

Alméndra, *an almond.*

Madróño, *a fruit like a straw-berry.*

Durázno, *a peach.*

Guínda, *a cherry.*

Ceréza, *an heart-cherry.*

Castáña, *a chestnut.*

Cídra, *a citron.*

Membrillo, *a quince.*

Sérva, *service.*

Dátil, *a date.*

Hígo, *a fig.*

Bréva, *the first fig.*

Azufáifa, *a jujub.*

Granáda, *a pomegranate.*

Limón, *a lemon.*

Móra, *a mulberry.*

Níspero, *a medlar.*

Avellána, *a hazel nut.*

Nuéz, *a walnut.*

Azeitúna, *an olive.*

Fruit.

Naránja, *an orange.*

Alvérchigo, *a peach.*

Ciruéla, *a plumb.*

Ciruéla passa, *a prune.*

Péra, *a pear.*

Péra bergamóta, *a bergamot-pear.*

Manzána, *an apple.*

Camuésa, *a pippin.*

Manzána de S. Juan, *a John-apple.*

Uva espín, *a gooseberry.*

Melocotón, *a melocotoon.*

Melón, *a melon.*

Bellóta, *an acorn.*

Algarróba, *a carob.*

Alcaparra, *a caper.*

Zárza móra, *a blackberry.*

Tamariz, *a tamarind.*

Piñón, *the kernel of a pine-apple.*

Uva, *a grape.*

Things belonging to Fruit and Trees,
Cosas tocantes a Frutas y 'Arboles.

Cáscara de granáda, nuéz, Raíz, a root.

Ec. the shell of a pomegranate, nut, or the like. Hébras de raíz, the fibres of a root.

Telita de granáda, o ótra semejante fruta, the skin film in the pomegranate, or such fruit.

Trónco, the trunk of a tree. Cortéza del árbol, the bark. Zúmo del árbol, the sap.

Pimpollo, the sucker or sprout of a vine.

Móho, the moss. Rámo, a branch.

Sarmiento, a twig of a vine.

Hója, a leaf.

Yéma de viña, the bud of a vine.

Cuésco de fruta, the stone of fruit.

Zarcillos de la vid, the tendrils of a vine.

Mondaduras de fruta, the paring of fruit.

Pámpano, a vine branch.

Pezón, the stalk.

Renuévo de vid, a young shoot of a vine.

Engerir, or ingerir, to engrift.

Racimo de úvas, a bunch of grapes.

Almáciga, a nursery of trees.

Pepita de la uva, a grape-stone.

Arboléda, a grove.

Arbol silvestre, a wild tree.

Podár, to prune.

Plantár, to plant.

Escavár, to lay open the roots.

Marhojár, to bark trees.

Engerir de púa, to engrift.

Rodrigár, to prop a vine.

Engerir de cañuto, to inoculate.

Defojár, to nip the superfluous leaves of the vine.

Engérto, a graft.

Cavár, to dig about a vine.

Pepita, the seed or small kernel of fruit.

Rozár, to weed.

Corn, and its Parts,
Trigos, y sus Pártes.

Trigo, wheat.

Trigo rubión, red wheat.

Trigo candiál, the best wheat.

Escándia, bearded wheat.

Herrén, maling corn.

Espelta, <i>spelt.</i>	Tallo de la espiga, <i>the stem.</i>
Centeno, <i>rye.</i>	Nudo de la espiga, <i>the knot under the ear.</i>
Cevada, <i>barley.</i>	Nudo del tallo, <i>the joint of the stem.</i>
Avéna, <i>oats.</i>	Granza, <i>the bush or chaff.</i>
Arráz, <i>rice.</i>	Mijo grande, or } <i>indian wheat.</i>
Mijo, <i>millet.</i>	Rasca de la espiga, <i>the beard.</i>
Maíz, } <i>wheat.</i>	

Legumbres,

Pulses.

Alverjón, <i>a great vetch.</i>	Lantéja, <i>a lentil.</i>
Garvánzos, <i>a sort of Spanish peas.</i>	Altramúz, <i>a lupin.</i>
Arvejas, or } <i>peas.</i>	Judía, <i>a french bean.</i>
Guisantes, } <i>peas.</i>	Zicerchás, <i>tares.</i>
Hába, <i>a bean.</i>	Cáscara, <i>the cod.</i>
	Hollejo, <i>the bush.</i>

Roots, Plants, and Herbs.

Rayces, Plantás, y Yervas.

Ajénjo, <i>wormwood.</i>	Cóles, <i>coleworts.</i>
Apio, <i>smallage.</i>	Bérza, <i>cabbage.</i>
Ajo, <i>garlick.</i>	Repollo, <i>a sprout.</i>
Eneldo, <i>dill.</i>	Colyflór, <i>coliflower.</i>
Anís, <i>aniseed.</i>	Calabáza, <i>a pumpon or gourd.</i>
Artuélles, or acb, or golden flowers.	Pepino, <i>a cucumber.</i>
Alcachófa, <i>an artichoke.</i>	Perexil de la mar, <i>samphire.</i>
Espárago, <i>asparragus.</i>	Mastuérzo, <i>garden cresses.</i>
Abrótano, <i>southernwood.</i>	Escalona, <i>a scallion.</i>
Acélgua, <i>white beet.</i>	Escaróla, <i>endive.</i>
Blédo, <i>a blite.</i>	Espináca, <i>spinage.</i>
Borrája, <i>borage.</i>	Hinójo, <i>fennel.</i>
Cárdo, <i>a thistle.</i>	Hoblón, <i>hops.</i>
Zanahórias, <i>carrots.</i>	Lechuga, <i>a lettuce.</i>
Voléza, <i>cervil.</i>	Lechuga cerráda, or Murciána, } <i>cabbage lettuce.</i>
Hóngoo, <i>a mushroom.</i>	Achicória, <i>succory or endive.</i>
Chirivía, <i>a skirret.</i>	Lechuga crespa, <i>curl'd lettuce.</i>

Nábo,

Nábo, <i>a turnep.</i>	Genciana, <i>gentian.</i>
Cebolla, <i>an onion.</i>	Camedréos de agua, <i>ger-</i> <i>mander.</i>
Acetósa, <i>french sorrel.</i>	Hierba puntéra, <i>bouseleek.</i>
Romáza, <i>long sorrel.</i>	Veléño, <i>benbane.</i>
Azedéra, <i>common sorrel.</i>	Marrúbio, <i>borebound.</i>
Perejil, <i>parsley.</i>	Matricária, <i>feverfew.</i>
Puérro, <i>a leek.</i>	Málvas, <i>mallows.</i>
Verdolága, <i>purslain.</i>	Coróna de rey, <i>melilot.</i>
Ruíponces, <i>rampions.</i>	Torongil, <i>balm.</i>
Xaramágó, or } <i>rocket.</i>	Mercuriál, <i>mercury.</i>
Ruquéta, } <i> }</i>	Mil hójas, or } <i>milfoil.</i>
Rúda, <i>rue.</i>	Ciénto en rama, } <i> }</i>
Sálvia, <i>sage.</i>	Corazoncillo, <i>St. John's</i> <i>wort.</i>
Criadilla de tierra, <i>a truffle</i> <i>or pignut.</i>	Nárdo, <i>spikenard.</i>
Marjeróna, <i>sweet marje-</i> <i>rom.</i>	Orégano, <i>origanum.</i>
Culántro, <i>coriander.</i>	Tabáco, <i>tobacco.</i>
Agárico, <i>agarick.</i>	Parietária, <i>pellitory.</i>
Gaféte, or } <i> agrimony.</i>	Cepacavállo, <i>ground thistle.</i>
Epatório, } <i> }</i>	Dormidéra, <i>poppey.</i>
Acíbar, <i>aloes.</i>	Perficária, <i>artemisart.</i>
Angélica, <i>angelico.</i>	Pervínca, <i>perwinkle.</i>
Celidónia, <i>celandine.</i>	Rósa montés, <i>piony.</i>
Betónica, <i>betony.</i>	Llantén, <i>plantain.</i>
Bistórta, <i>bistort or snake-</i> <i>weed.</i>	Polipódio, <i>polypody.</i>
Manzanilla, <i>camomile.</i>	Axenúz, or } <i>bishop's wort.</i>
Culantrillo de pózo, <i>mai-</i> <i>den-bair.</i>	Neguilla, } <i> }</i>
Centória, <i>centory.</i>	Hierba cidréra, <i>briony.</i>
Coloquintida, <i>coloquintida.</i>	Poléo, <i>penniroyal.</i>
Verbásco, or } <i>wolflade or</i> Gardolóbo, } <i>greatungwort.</i>	Elebóro, <i>belebore.</i>
Hamapóla, <i>a poppey.</i>	Ruybárbo, <i>rhubarb.</i>
Dítamo, <i>ditony.</i>	Sanguinária, <i>bloodwort.</i>
Artadégua, <i>fleabane.</i>	Sanicula, <i>self-beal.</i>
Eléboro, <i>belebore.</i>	Sarazinésca, <i>beart-wort.</i>
Tártago, <i>spurge.</i>	Satyrión, <i>ragwort.</i>
	Saxifrágia, <i>saxifrage.</i>
	Escabiosa, <i>scabious.</i>
	Escamónea, <i>scammony.</i>
	Cebolla

Cebolla albarana, <i>a wild onion.</i>	Líno, <i>flax.</i>
Alfórvas, <i>fenugreek.</i>	Cegúta, <i>bemlock.</i>
Hierba cána, <i>ground-sell.</i>	Halecho, <i>fern.</i>
Valeriána, <i>valerian.</i>	Palomilla, <i>fumitory.</i>
Verbéna, <i>vervein.</i>	Yézgo, <i>dancwort, or dwarf elder.</i>
Bránca ursina, <i>bears foot.</i>	Júnco, <i>a rush.</i>
Acónito, <i>wolfsbane.</i>	Cerrája, <i>sow thistle.</i>
Espliégo, <i>lavender spike.</i>	Mandrágora, <i>mandrake.</i>
Amór del horteláno, <i>burdock.</i>	Morélla, <i>night shade.</i>
Perexil de áqua, <i>water parsley.</i>	Correhuélia, <i>knot grass.</i>
Tamariz silvestre, <i>tamisk shrub.</i>	Ortíga, <i>a nettle.</i>
Asarabáca, <i>asarabacca.</i>	Valéia, <i>pepperwort.</i>
Calaminto, <i>catmint.</i>	Azafrán, <i>saffron.</i>
Caña, <i>a reed.</i>	Xabonéra, <i>soap-wort.</i>
Doradilla, <i>mules fern.</i>	Alfalfa, <i>darnel.</i>
Cáñamo, <i>bemp.</i>	Albaháca, <i>sweet basil.</i>
	Hierbabuénia, <i>mint.</i>
	Sérpol, <i>wild thyme.</i>
	Tomillo, <i>thyme.</i>

Flóres,

Jacinto, <i>the hyacinth.</i>
Jasmin, <i>jasmin.</i>
Junquillo, <i>the junquil.</i>
Azucéna, <i>a lilly.</i>
Máya, <i>a daisy.</i>
Narcísso, <i>the daffodil.</i>
Clavél, <i>a pink.</i>
Amaránto, <i>the velvet flower.</i>
Peónia, <i>a peony.</i>

Flowers.

Vellorita, <i>a cowslip.</i>
Ranúnculo, <i>the ranunculus.</i>
Rósa, <i>a rose.</i>
Maravilla, <i>a marigold.</i>
Girasol, <i>the sun-flower.</i>
Tulipán, <i>a tulip.</i>
Violéta, <i>a violet.</i>
Alelí, <i>a white violet.</i>
Capullo, <i>a rose-bud.</i>

Colores,

Morádo, <i>purple.</i>
Colór de auróra, <i>aurora colour.</i>
Blanco, <i>white.</i>

Colours.

Colór de ladrillo, <i>brick colour.</i>
Azul, <i>blue.</i>
Colombino, <i>dove-colour.</i>
Limonádo,

Limonádo, <i>lemon colour.</i>	Grána, <i>scarlet.</i>
Amúsco, <i>filamot.</i>	Leonádo, <i>tawny.</i>
Colór de lláma, <i>flame colour.</i>	Négro, <i>black.</i>
Colór de fuégo, <i>fire colour.</i>	Anaranjádo, <i>orange colour.</i>
Carmesí, <i>crimson.</i>	Azeitunádo, <i>olive colour.</i>
Párdo, <i>grey.</i>	Róxo, or } red. Colorádo, } red.
Ceniciente, <i>ash colour.</i>	Berméjo, <i>reddish.</i>
Amarillo, <i>yellow.</i>	Colór de rosa, <i>rose colour.</i>
Encarnádo, <i>carnation.</i>	Vérde, <i>green.</i>
Virtúdes y Vicios, <i>buénas y malas Calidádes de los Hómbres.</i>	Colór de mar, <i>sea-green.</i>

Virtues and Vices, good and bad Qualities of Men.

R Ecatádo, <i>cautious.</i>	Reboltóso, <i>mutinous.</i>
R Diéstro, <i>dextrous.</i>	Bien criádo, <i>well-bred.</i>
Dócil, <i>docil.</i>	Cortés, <i>courteous.</i>
Galán, <i>gallant.</i>	Gráve, <i>sober.</i>
Símple, <i>barmless.</i>	Jústo, <i>just.</i>
Agúdo, <i>sharp.</i>	Prudénte, <i>discreet.</i>
Vívo, <i>sprightly.</i>	Desvergonzádo, <i>impudent.</i>
Sutil, <i>subtil.</i>	Fogoso, <i>fiery.</i>
Chocarréro, <i>given to buffoonry.</i>	Impertinénte, <i>impertinent.</i>
Nécio, <i>foolish.</i>	Importúno, <i>troublesome.</i>
Astúto, <i>crafty.</i>	Ligéro, <i>light.</i>
Lóco, <i>mad.</i>	Descuidádo, <i>careless.</i>
Malicióso, <i>malicious.</i>	Temerário, <i>rash.</i>
Temeróso, <i>fearful.</i>	Afáble, <i>affable.</i>
Espantadízo, <i>apt to be frightened.</i>	Amigáble, <i>friendly.</i>
Valeróso, <i>brave.</i>	Bizárro, <i>brave.</i>
Tónto, <i>stupid.</i>	Charitativo, <i>charitable.</i>
Fantástico, <i>fantastical.</i>	Cásto, <i>chaste.</i>
Embustéro, <i>deceitful.</i>	Constánte, <i>constant.</i>
Desatinádo, <i>distracted.</i>	Devóto, <i>devout.</i>
Grosséro, <i>clownish.</i>	Diligénte, <i>diligent.</i>
	Fiél, <i>faithful.</i>
	Generóso, <i>generous.</i>
	Humilde,

Humilde, <i>bumble.</i>	Rabióso, <i>outrageous.</i>
Misericordioso, <i>merciful.</i>	Alégre, <i>merry.</i>
Paciénte, <i>patient.</i>	Ufano, <i>gay.</i>
Religióso, <i>religious.</i>	Indeciso, <i>irresolute.</i>
Ambicioso, <i>ambitious.</i>	Zeloso, <i>jealous.</i>
Sobérbio, <i>proud.</i>	Acúltero, <i>an adulterer.</i>
Avariénto, <i>covetous.</i>	Rufián, <i>a ruffian.</i>
Hypócrita, <i>an hypocrite.</i>	Matadór, <i>a murderer.</i>
Cobárdie, <i>a coward.</i>	Blasphemadór, <i>a blasphem- er.</i>
Holgazán, <i>idle.</i>	Salteadór, <i>a bigway-man.</i>
Altivo, <i>haughty.</i>	Juradór, <i>a swearer.</i>
Chismoso, <i>a tale-bearer.</i>	Calumniadór, <i>a slanderer.</i>
Aduladór, <i>a flatterer.</i>	Murmuradór, <i>a censor.</i>
Goloso, <i>a glutton.</i>	Hechicéro, <i>a sorcerer.</i>
Desleal, <i>faithless.</i>	Tramposo, <i>a cheat.</i>
Desagradecido, <i>ungrateful.</i>	Homicida, <i>a murderer.</i>
Inhumano, <i>inhumane</i>	Incestuoso, <i>incestuous.</i>
Insolente, <i>insolent.</i>	Ladrón, <i>a thief.</i>
Luxurioso, <i>lewd.</i>	Mentiroso, <i>a liar.</i>
Porfiado, <i>positive.</i>	Perjuro, <i>perjur'd.</i>
Perezoso, <i>slackful.</i>	Pérfido, <i>perfidious.</i>
Pródigo, <i>prodigal.</i>	Profano, <i>profane.</i>
Váno, <i>vain.</i>	Rebelde, <i>a rebel.</i>
Mugeriégo, <i>given to wo- men.</i>	Sacrílego, <i>a sacrilegious person.</i>
Atrevido, <i>bold.</i>	Traidor, <i>a traitor.</i>
Colérico, <i>passionate.</i>	

Pártes de un Réino,
Parts of a Kingdom.

Província, <i>a province.</i>	Aldéa, <i>a village.</i>
Ciudad, <i>a city.</i>	Distrítio, <i>a district.</i>
Villa, <i>a market town.</i>	

Pártes de una Ciudad,
Parts of a City.

Cáfa, <i>a bouse.</i>	Iglesia, or } <i>a church.</i>
Tiénda, <i>a shop.</i>	Témplo, } <i>a temple.</i>

Palácio, a palace.	Mercado, a market.
Hospitál, an hospital.	Carnicería, the sbambles.
Cása de la villa, or del ayuntamiento, the town- house.	Encrucijada, a cross way.
Tribunal, a court of justice.	Lónja, or } an exchange.
Arsenal, an arsenal.	Bolsa, } an exchange.
Académia, an academy.	Cárcel, a prison.
Colégio, a college.	Muros, or } the walls.
Calle, a street.	Murallas, } fortifications.
Callejón, an ally.	Plazuéla, a little market
Calleja, or } a lane.	or square.
Callejuéla, } a lane.	

*Of the Inhabitants of Cities,
De los Moradores de las Ciudades.*

Níño, a child.	El poblacho, or la plébe, the mob.
Muchácho, a boy.	Canalla, the rabble.
Muchácha, a girl.	Ciudadano, a citizen.
Mózo, a youth.	Oficial, a tradesman.
Hómbre, a man.	Mecánico, a mechanick.
Mugér, a woman.	Labrador, a peasant.
Viéjo, an old man.	Aldeáno, a countryman.
Viéja, an old woman.	Pícaro, a rogue.
Decrépito, one that is de- crepit.	Esclávo, a slave.
Cóxo, lame of the legs.	Platéro, a goldsmith.
Mánco, lame of the bands.	Libréro, a bookseller.
Ciégo, blind.	Barbéro, a barber.
Sórdo, lame.	Mercadér de séda, a mer- cer.
Magistrádo, a magistrate.	Mercadér de páñó, a woollen-draper.
Nóble, noble.	Mercadér de liénzo, a linnen-draper.
Hidálgó, a gentleman.	Sástre, a taylor.
Caballéro, a knight.	Costuréra, a seamstress.
Tendéro, a shop-keeper.	Sombrerero, a batter.
Mercadér, or } Hombre de } a merchant. negocio, }	Calcetéro, a boier.
	Zapatéro,

Zapatéro, a shoe-maker.	Juéz, a judge.
Herréro, a smith.	Carceléro, a goalor.
Albéitar, a farrier.	Verdugo, the executioner.
Cerrajéro, a lock-smith.	Ceréro, a wax-chandler.
Lavandéra, a laundress.	Ganapán, or esportilléro, { a porter to carry bur- dens.
Comádre, } a midwife. or Partéra,	Remendón, a boscber, or cobler.
Médico, a physician.	Tataravuélo, a grandfa- ther's grandfather.
Cirujáno, a surgeon.	Bissavuélo, a great grand- father.
Charlatán, a mountebank.	Avuélo, a grandfather.
Sacamuélas, a toothdrawer.	Pádre, a father.
Silléro, a sadler.	Mádre, a mother.
Carpintéro, a carpenter.	Hijo, a son.
Peón, a labourer.	Hija, a daughter.
Albañil, a bricklayer.	Niéto, a grandson.
Pintór, a painter.	Bisniéto, a great grandson.
Panadéro, a baker.	Hermáno, a brother.
Carnicéro, a butcher.	Cuñádo, a brother in law.
Frutéra, a fruiterer.	Padrástro, a step-father.
Verduléra, an herb woman.	Madrástra, a stepmother.
Pasteléro, a pastry-cook.	Suégro, the husband's, or the wife's father.
Tabernéro, a vintner.	Nuéra, the wife of the son.
Cervezéro, a brewer.	Yérno, the husband of the daughter.
Mesonéro, an inn-keeper.	Prímo hermáno, a cousin german.
Ventéro, the same.	Tío, an uncle.
Reloxéro, a watchmaker.	Sobrino, a nephew.
Pregonéro, a cryer, or bawker.	Prímo segundo, a second cousin.
Joyéro, a jeweller.	Marido, an husband.
Boticário, an apothecary.	Mugér, a wife.
Buhonéro, a pedlar.	Nóvio, a bridegroom.
Vidriéro, a glazier.	Desposado, one betrothed.
Carbonéro, a collier.	U
Jardinéro, a gardiner.	Ahijádo,
Letrádo, a learned man, or a lawyer.	
Procuradór, a solicitor.	
Abogádo, an advocate, or counsellor at law.	

Ahijado, a godson.	Víudo, a widower.
Padrino, a godfather.	Hermáno de leche, a foster-brother.
Madrina, a godmother.	
Compádre, an be-gossip.	Niño de la piédra, a foundling.
Comadre, a gossip.	
Compañero, or } a companion.	Niño supuesto, a false child.
Camarada, } panion.	Bastardo, a bastard.
Mellizo, a twin.	Donzella, a maiden.
Cofrade, a brother of the same society.	Mugér casada, a married woman.
Cofradía, a guild or society.	Mugér parida, a lying-in woman.
Communidád, a company.	
Huérfano, an orphan.	'Ama de leche, a wet nurse.
Soltéro, a bachelor.	Mancéba, a lewd mistress.
Heredero, an heir.	Raméra, or, } a whore.
Tutór, a tutor.	Púta, }
Curadór, a guardian.	

A House, and all that belongs to it.

Casa, y todo lo perteneciente a ella.

Cása, a house.	Artezón, an arch'd ceiling.
El solár, the ground the house stands upon.	Bóveda, a vault.
Cimiento, the foundation.	'Alto de casa, a story of a house.
Paré, a wall.	Escaléra, a stair-case.
Pátio, a court.	Tejádo, a til'd roof.
Facháda, the front.	Puerta, a door.
Un andár or alto, a floor.	Passadízo, a passage or entry.
Portál, a porch.	
Ventána, a window.	Corrál, a court-yard.
Entresuélo, a low room or floor between the upper and lower that are more lofty.	Trascorrál, a back-yard.
	Cámara, a bed-chamber.
	Aposénto, or } a chamber.
	Pieza, }
Zaquizamí, or ciélo, the cieling; also the space between the cieling and the roof of a house, and a cock-loft.	Quárto, an apartment.
	Anticámara, an antichamber.
	Requádra, a back room.
	Sála, a ball.
	Corredór,

Corredór, a gallery.	Umbrál, the threshold.
Retréte, a closet.	Bastidores de la puerta, the frame of the door.
Estudío, a study.	
Armário, or } a cupboard. Alazéna,	Postigo, a wicket.
Escaparáte, a press for cloaths, or the like.	Quícos, or } binges. Góznes,
Guárda róba, a wardrobe.	Cerradúra, a lock.
Alcóva, an alcove.	Cerradúra de gólp, a spring-lock.
Desván, a garret.	Candádo, a padlock.
Balcón, or } a balcony. Miradór,	Pestillo, the bolt of a lock.
Azutéa, the flat roof of an house.	Cerrójo, a bolt.
Camaranchón, a cockloft.	Lláve, a key.
Tórre, a tower.	Ventanilla, a little window.
Bodéga, or } a cellar. Cuéva,	Picapórte, a latch.
Repostería, the butler's room.	Tránca de puerta, the bar of a door.
Despénfa, a buttery or pan- try.	Guárdas de la lláve, the wards of a lock.
Cozina, a kitchin.	Cañúto de lláve, the pipe of a key.
Caballeriza, the stable.	Vidriéra, the glass of the window.
Perrería, a dog-kennel.	Réjas de ventána, the bars of a window.
Palomár, a dove-house.	Escaléra de caracól, a winding stair-case.
Gallinéro, a hen-roost.	Llános de escaléra, the landing places of stairs.
Jardín, a garden.	Descáns de escaléra, the half pace of stairs.
Párque, a park.	Gráda, or } a step. Escalón,
Priváda, or } the privy. Necessária,	Escalera secreta, backstairs.
Coronilla del edificio, the top of the structure.	Víga, a beam.
Téja, a tile.	Vigón, the girder, or main beam.
Pizárra, a slate.	Tábla, a board.
Rípia, a shingle.	Cruzéro, a rafter.
'Ala de tejádo, the eves of the house.	U 2 Ladrillo,
Canál, the gutter.	

Ladrillo, <i>a brick.</i>	Rodapiés, <i>the bases of the bed.</i>
Paré de en medio, <i>the party-wall.</i>	Tapete, <i>a carpet.</i>
Paré de cal y canto, <i>a wall of lime and stone.</i>	Sábanas, <i>sheets.</i>
Tabique, <i>a latb and plaster partition.</i>	Frazadas, <i>blankets.</i>
Cal, <i>lime or plaster.</i>	Covertór, <i>the counterpane.</i>
Argamássa, <i>mortar.</i>	Almohádas, <i>pillows.</i>
Encostradúra de paré, <i>the plaster of a wall.</i>	Tapicería, <i>tapestry.</i>
Yésslo, <i>very fine white lime.</i>	Pintura, or quadro, <i>a picture.</i>
Jalbégue, <i>white-wash.</i>	Espéjo, <i>a looking-glass.</i>
Méssa, <i>a table.</i>	Candeléro, <i>a candlestick.</i>
Bánco, <i>a bencb.</i>	Despaviladéras, <i>snuffers.</i>
Silla, <i>a cbair.</i>	Aráña, <i>a branch to hold many candles.</i>
Silla de brázos, <i>an arm-cbair.</i>	Yésca, <i>tinder.</i>
Taburéte, <i>a cbair with a back.</i>	Pajuéla, <i>a match.</i>
Sitiál, <i>a stool without a back.</i>	Pedernál, <i>a flint.</i>
Banquillo, <i>a stool.</i>	Eslabón, <i>the steel to strike fire.</i>
Cáxa, <i>a box.</i>	Orinál, <i>a chamber-pot.</i>
Arca, or arcón, <i>a cbest.</i>	Colchón, <i>a quilt to lye on.</i>
Caxón, <i>a case of drawers.</i>	Cólcha, <i>a quilt to lay on the bed.</i>
Tiradór, <i>a drawer.</i>	Cátre, <i>a couch.</i>
Escritório, <i>a cabinet.</i>	Cáma de campo, <i>a field-bed.</i>
Cáma, <i>a bed.</i>	Testéra de cáma, <i>the bed's-head.</i>
Lécho, <i>the part of the bed that is laid on.</i>	Colúnas de cáma, <i>the bed-posts.</i>
Armadura, or maderáge de cáma, <i>a bedstead.</i>	Xergón, <i>a straw-bed.</i>
Ciélo de la cáma, <i>the bed's tester.</i>	Estéra, <i>a mat.</i>
Cortinas de cáma, <i>bed-curtains.</i>	Calentadór de cáma, <i>a warming pan.</i>
	Chimenéa, <i>a kitchen.</i>
	Respiradéro, or cañón de chimenéa, <i>the funnel of the chimney.</i>
	Morillos,

Moríllos, <i>andirons.</i>	Herráda, <i>a bucket or pail.</i>
Fuélles, <i>bellowes.</i>	Cúbo, <i>a tub.</i>
Tenázas, <i>tongues.</i>	Lexía, or } lye. Coláda, } lye.
Pála, or badíl, <i>a shovel.</i>	Xabón, <i>soap.</i>
Guárda fuégo, <i>a skreen.</i>	Levadúra, <i>leaven.</i>
Urgadór, atisadór, <i>a po- ker.</i>	Rodilla de cozina, <i>a coarse kitchen cloth.</i>
Olla, <i>a pottage-pot.</i>	Estropájo, <i>a dish-clout.</i>
Tapadéra, <i>the pot-lid.</i>	Pála del horno, <i>the peel for the oven.</i>
Afa, <i>the ear of the pot.</i>	Harína, <i>meal.</i>
Puchéro, <i>a pipkin.</i>	Salvádos, <i>bran.</i>
Cucharón, <i>a ladle.</i>	Artéssa, <i>a tray.</i>
Caldéra, <i>a kettle.</i>	Mantéles, <i>table-cloth.</i>
Escalfadór, <i>a chafing-dish.</i>	Servilléta, <i>a napkin.</i>
Trévedes, <i>a trevet.</i>	Aguamanil, <i>an ewer.</i>
Hornillo, <i>a stove.</i>	Almofía, <i>a bason.</i>
Hórno, <i>an oven.</i>	Toálla, <i>a towel.</i>
Sartén, <i>a frying-pan.</i>	Platillos, <i>plates.</i>
Cázo, <i>a sauce-pan.</i>	Cuchillo, <i>a knife.</i>
Cazuéla, <i>a little pan.</i>	Tenedór, <i>a fork.</i>
Escumedéra, <i>a skimmer.</i>	Saléro, <i>salt.</i>
Parrillas, <i>a gridiron.</i>	Pláto, <i>a dish.</i>
Coladéro, <i>a cullander, or strainer.</i>	Escudilla, <i>a porringer.</i>
Cedázo, <i>a sieve.</i>	Cuchára, <i>a spoon.</i>
Rállo, <i>a grater.</i>	Tajadór, <i>a chopping-block.</i>
Agúja de mechár, <i>a lard- ing-pin.</i>	Járro, <i>a mug.</i>
Affadór, <i>a spit.</i>	Táza, <i>a cup or dish.</i>
Azeitéra, or } an oyl pot. Alcúza, }	Salvilla, <i>a salver.</i>
Vinagéra, <i>a cruet.</i>	Flásco, <i>a flask, or bottle.</i>
Almiréz, <i>a metal mortar.</i>	Vídrio, <i>a glass.</i>
Mortéro, <i>a stone mortar.</i>	Mondadiéntes, <i>a tooth- picker.</i>
Máno de mortéro, <i>a pestle.</i>	Mayordómo, <i>a steward.</i>
Braserillo, <i>a chafing-dish.</i>	Trinchánte, <i>a carver.</i>
Redóma, <i>a vial.</i>	Secretário, <i>a secretary.</i>
Sumidéro, <i>a sink.</i>	Camaréro, <i>a chamberlain, or valet de chambre.</i>
Cántaro, <i>a pitcher.</i>	U 3 Despenséro,

Despenséro, a caterer, or clerk of the kitchen.	Maéstre sala, a sewer.
Capellán, a chaplain.	Bodeguéro, a butler.
Limosnéro, an almoner.	Repostéro, a butler.
Páge, a page.	Halconéro, a falconer.
Lacáyo, a footman.	Cozinéro, a cook.
Cochéro, a coachman.	Galopín, a scullion.
Mózo de cabállos, a groom.	Portéro, a porter.
Caballerízo, a gentleman of the borse.	Caséro, or hu- ésped, du- } the land. éño, or ámo } lord. de la casa,
Copéro, a cupbearer.	

Of Country Affairs.
De las cósas del Cámpo.

Alquería, a country or farm house.	Rastrillo, the barrow.
Quintéro, a farmer.	Sembradór, a sower.
Boyéro, or } a cow-keeper.	Escaradór, a weeder.
Vaquéro, } a swine- porquerízo, } berd.	Rozadór, a weeding-kook.
Pastór, a sheep-herd.	Segadór, a reaper.
Zurrón, a scrip.	Guadáña, a scythe.
Cayádo, a shepherd's crook.	Trillo, a flail.
Hónda, a sling.	Hórca, a fork.
Orteláno, or } a gardiner.	Viéldo, a winnowing fan.
Jardinéro, } a gardiner.	Pescadór, a fisher man.
Cavadór, a ditcher.	Red barredéra, a drag-net.
Vinadéro, a vine dresser.	Vára, or caña pára pescár, a fishing rod.
Azáda, or } a spade.	Sedál de la cáña, a fishing- line.
Azadón, } a plough-	Anzuélo, a fishing-kook.
Labradór, } man.	Cazadór, a buntsman.
Arádo, a plough.	Cébo, a bait.
Estéva, or } a plough	Liga, birdlime.
Manzéra, } handle.	Jáula, a cage.
Réja del arádo, a plough- share.	Obréro, or } a day la- Jornaléro, } bourer.
	Asnéro, a keeper of asses.
	Hómbres

Hómbre del campo, a	Bóbeda de párras, an ar-
country-man.	bour.
Campo que descansa, a	Labérynto, a labyrinth.
fallow-field.	Grúta, a grotte.
Tierra entre los súlcos, a	Cascáda, a cascade.
ridge.	Fuente, a fountain.
Súlco, a furrow.	Chórro de agua, a water-
Trigo en hiérba, green	spout.
corn.	Pilón de fuente, the vase
Tierra inculta, land not	of a fountain.
till'd.	Encañado, or } a bill, or
Monte, or }	Montaña, } mountain.
Cuesta, or }	Collado, } a little bill.
Zánja, a ditch.	Cérro, a rising ground.
Langúna, a lake, or marsh.	Válle, a valley.
Llanura, a plain.	Abismo, a bottomless pit.
Peña, or }	Zánja, a ditch.
Róca,	Langúna, a lake, or marsh.
Peñasco, a great rock.	Llanura, a plain.
Despeñadéro, a precipice.	Peña, or }
Bosque, a forest.	Róca,
Espланада, a curious plain.	Peñasco, a great rock.
Máta, a thicket.	Despeñadéro, a precipice.
Zárza, a bramble.	Bosque, a forest.
Espína, a thorn.	Espланада, a curious plain.
Prádo, a meadow.	Máta, a thicket.
Vergél, a garden, a bower.	Zárza, a bramble.
Huerta, an orchard.	Espína, a thorn.
Jardín, a garden.	Prádo, a meadow.
Era de jardín, a bed in a	Vergél, a garden, a bower.
garden.	Huerta, an orchard.
Gloriéta de jardín, a bed	Jardín, a garden.
of flowers.	Era de jardín, a bed in a
Almáciéga, a seed-plot.	garden.
	Gloriéta de jardín, a bed
	of flowers.
	Almáciéga, a seed-plot.
	Labérynto, a labyrinth.
	Grúta, a grotte.
	Cascáda, a cascade.
	Fuente, a fountain.
	Chórro de agua, a water-
	spout.
	Pilón de fuente, the vase
	of a fountain.
	Encañado, or }
	aqueducto, } an aqueduct.
	Hortaliza, all sorts of
	verbage.
	Plánta, a plant.
	Camino real, the big-way.
	Sénda, or }
	Veréda, } a path.
	Pisáda, or }
	Rástro, } a track.
	Cavalgadura, a beast for
	the saddle.
	Carréta, a waggon.
	Cárro, a cart.
	Ruéda, a wheel.
	Ráyo de ruéda, the spoke
	of a wheel.
	Llántas, or }
	Cámbas, } the wheel.
	Cúbo de ruéda, the nave of
	the wheel.
	Eixe de ruéda, the axle-
	tree.
	Estáca, or }
	Clavo, } the nail.
	Caléssa, a calocbe or chaise.
	Litéra, a borse litter.
	Andas, the shafts.
	Cóche, or carroza, a coach.
	Rástra,

Rástra, or } Nárria,	a sledge.	Bolsa, a purse.
Césta,	a basket.	Costál, or } Sáco,
Canásta,	a flasket.	a sack.
Espuérta,	a dirt-basket.	Maléta, a portmanteau.
Cherrión,	a dung-cart.	Talégo, a bag.
Banásta,	a great bamper.	Valíja, a cloak-bag.
Alfója,	a wallet.	Zurrón, a budget or scrip.

The Church, and Things pertaining to Religion.

Iglésia, y cosas Religiósas.

Náve de iglésia,	<i>the isle of a church.</i>	Misál, a mass-book.
Cimbório,	<i>the dome.</i>	Sotána, a cassock.
Pináculo,	<i>a pinnacle.</i>	Sobrepelliz, a surplice.
Chóro,	<i>the choir.</i>	Roquéte, a short surplice.
Capilla,	<i>a chapel.</i>	Bonéte, a cap.
Atril,	<i>a desk.</i>	Mitra, a miter.
Sacristía,	<i>the vestry.</i>	Báculo, a crozier.
Campanário,	<i>the belfry.</i>	Patriárcha, a patriarch.
Campána,	<i>a bell.</i>	Arzobíspo, an archbishop.
Badájo,	<i>the clapper of the bell.</i>	Obíspo, a bishop.
Pila de bautizar,	<i>the font.</i>	Obispado, a bishoprick.
Isópo,	<i>a sprinkler.</i>	Diocesis, a diocese.
Confessionário,	<i>a confession-seat.</i>	Coadjutor, a coadjutor.
Tribúna,	<i>a tribune, or gallery.</i>	Sufragáneo, a suffragan.
Cimentério,	<i>the church-yard.</i>	Sacerdóte, a priest.
Ossário,	<i>the charnel.</i>	Sacerdócio, priesthood.
Altár,	<i>an altar.</i>	Diácono, a deacon.
Frontál,	<i>an antependium.</i>	Subdiácono, a subdeacon.
Tabernáculo,	<i>or } the ta-</i>	Acólito, one that serves the priest at the altar.
Sagrário,	<i>bernacle.</i>	Lector, a reader.
Pálio,	<i>a canopy.</i>	Clérigo, a clergyman.
Mantel del altár,	<i>the altar-cloth.</i>	Prelado, a prelate.
		Abad, an abbot.
		Abadessa, an abbess.
		Abadía, an abbey.
		Canónigo, a canon.
		Dean, a dean.

Prevoste,

Prevóste, <i>a provost.</i>	Lección, <i>a lesson.</i>
Archidiácono, <i>an arch-deacon.</i>	Verséte, <i>a verse.</i>
Precentór, <i>a precentor.</i>	Sermón, <i>a sermon.</i>
Maestre de chóro, <i>the master of the choir.</i>	Meditación, <i>meditation.</i>
Cantór, <i>a singing-man.</i>	Oración vocal, <i>vocal prayer.</i>
Sacristán, <i>the vestry keeper.</i>	Oración mental, <i>mental prayer.</i>
Prebendádo, <i>a prebendary.</i>	Predicár, <i>to preach.</i>
Cúra, <i>the parson of a parish.</i>	Hacér el catechísmo, <i>to catechize.</i>
Paróchia, <i>a parish.</i>	Enterrar, or } sepultár, <i>{ to bury.</i>
Vicário, <i>a vicar.</i>	Excomunión, <i>excommunication.</i>
Oficial, <i>an official.</i>	Suspensión, <i>suspension.</i>
Promotór, <i>a proctor.</i>	Entredicho, <i>an interdict.</i>
Encomiénda, <i>a thing given in commendam.</i>	Irregularidad, <i>irregularity.</i>
Bautísmo, <i>baptism.</i>	Descomulgár, <i>to excommunicate.</i>
Confirmación, <i>confirmation.</i>	Matrimónio, <i>matrimony.</i>
Comulgár, <i>to receive the holy sacrament.</i>	Iglésia cathédral, <i>a cathedral church.</i>
Ordenes sacerdos, <i>holy orders.</i>	Conventuál, <i>the church of a monastery.</i>
Ceremónia, <i>a ceremony.</i>	Parrochiál, <i>a parish church.</i>
Rúbrica, <i>the rubrick.</i>	Adviénto, <i>the time of advent.</i>
Rituál, <i>a ritual.</i>	Quarésma, <i>the lent.</i>
Oficio divíno, <i>divine service.</i>	Témporas, <i>ember-weeks.</i>
Psaltério, <i>the psalter.</i>	Vigilia, <i>an eve.</i>
Psálmo, <i>a psalm.</i>	Ayúno, <i>a fast.</i>
Antíphona, <i>an antiphon.</i>	

Things relating to War.
Cosas tocantes a la Guerra.

Artillería, <i>artillery, or great guns.</i>	Cañón, <i>a cannon.</i>
Pieza de artillería, <i>a canon.</i>	Bóca de cañón, <i>the mouth of the gun.</i>
Tren de artillería, <i>the train of artillery.</i>	Fogón, <i>the touch-hole.</i>

Culata

Culáta del cañón, <i>the breech</i>	Lánza, <i>a lance.</i>
of the gun.	Alabárda, <i>an halberd.</i>
Carretón de cañón, <i>a carriage of a great gun.</i>	Partesana, <i>a partisan.</i>
Cargar, <i>to load.</i>	Pica, <i>a pike.</i>
Apuntar, <i>to level.</i>	Alfänge, <i>a cymiter.</i>
Disparar, <i>to fire.</i>	Espáda, <i>a sword.</i>
Tiro de cañón, <i>a canon-shot.</i>	Púño de la espáda, <i>the handle of the sword.</i>
Desmontar un cañón, <i>to dismount a gun.</i>	Pomo de la espáda, <i>the pommel of the sword.</i>
Enclavar un cañón, <i>to nail up a gun.</i>	Guarnición de espáda, <i>the bilt of the sword.</i>
Culebrina, <i>a culverin.</i>	La hója, <i>the blade.</i>
Falconete, <i>a falconet.</i>	Puñal, <i>a poniard.</i>
Pedréro, <i>a patterer or</i>	Bayonéta, <i>a bayonet.</i>
Cañón entero, <i>a whole cannon.</i>	Dága, <i>a dagger.</i>
Médio cañón, <i>a half cannon.</i>	Yélmo, <i>a whole helmet.</i>
Petardo, <i>a petard.</i>	Celada, <i>the same.</i>
Bomba, <i>a bomb.</i>	Morrión, <i>a morrion.</i>
Mortero, <i>a mortar-piece.</i>	Visera, <i>the vizor of an helmet.</i>
Granada, <i>a grenade.</i>	Gorjal, <i>the gorget.</i>
Mosquete, <i>a musket.</i>	Péto, <i>a breast-plate.</i>
Carabina, <i>a carbine.</i>	Coráza, <i>a cuirass.</i>
Escopeta, <i>a fire-lock.</i>	Espaldar, <i>the back-plate.</i>
Pistola, <i>a pistol.</i>	Coppeléte, <i>a corslet.</i>
Bala, <i>a bullet.</i>	Braceléte, <i>armour for the arms.</i>
Pólvora, <i>powder.</i>	Escarcelón, <i>armour from the waste to the thighs.</i>
Mécha, <i>match.</i>	Grévas, <i>greaves for the thighs.</i>
Pedernál, <i>a flint.</i>	Inojeras, <i>armour for the knees.</i>
Flécha, <i>an arrow.</i>	Broquel, <i>a buckler.</i>
Dardo, <i>a dart.</i>	Escudo, <i>a shield.</i>
Javalina, <i>a boar-spear.</i>	Adarga, <i>a target.</i>
Honda, <i>a sling.</i>	Cota de malla, <i>a coat of mail.</i>
Arco, <i>a bow.</i>	General,
Maza de armas, <i>a battle-axe,</i>	

General, a general.	Centinela, a sentinel.
Teniente general, a lieu-tenant-general.	Avanguárdia, the vanguard.
Sargento mayor de batalla, a major-general.	Cuérpo de batalla, the main body of the army.
Maestre de campo, or coronel, a colonel.	Retaguárdia, the rear.
Sargento mayor, a major.	Cuérpo de resérva, the corps de reserve.
Capitán, a captain.	Cuérpo de guárdia, the corps de guard.
Teniente, a lieutenant.	Ala, the wing of an army.
Cornéta, a cornet.	Batallón, a battalion.
Alférez, an ensign.	Regimiento, or Tércio, a regiment.
Sargento, a serjeant.	Trópa de caballos, a troop of horse.
Cabo de esquádra, a corporal.	Compañía de infantería, a company of foot.
Quadrilléro, a brigadier.	Hilera, a rank.
Soldado, a soldier.	Fila, a file.
Caudillo, a leader, or commander.	Esquadrón, a squadron.
Tambór, a drum.	Mochillero, a soldier's boy.
Pífano, a fife.	Bagáge, the baggage.
Trompéta, a trumpet.	Vivandéro, a sutler.
Atabál, a kettle-drum.	Partida, a party.
Soldado de acabállo, a trooper.	Corredóres, the forlorn hope.
Soldado de apié, a foot-soldier.	Batidóres, discoverers.
Dragón, a dragoon.	Murallas, or Muros, walls.
Piquero, a pikeman.	Alména, a battlement.
Mosquetéro, a musketeer.	Parapéto, the parapet.
Escopetéro, a fusilier.	Castillo, a castle.
Infante, a foot soldier.	Fuérte, a fort.
Infantería, the infantry.	Fortaléza, a fortress.
Caballería, the cavalry.	Fortificación, a fortification.
Artilléro, a gunner.	Tórre, a tower.
Bombardéro, a bombardier.	Ciudadela, a citadel.
Ingeniero, an engineer.	Bastión, a bastion.
Minero, a miner.	Cortina,
Gastadór, a pioneer.	

Cortina, a curtain.	Contramárrcha, a counter-march.
Média lúna, an half-moon.	
Tronéra, a loop-hole.	Escaramúza, a skirmish.
Terrapléno, a rampart.	Batalla, a battle.
Caballero, a cavalier, or mount.	Sitio, a siege.
Rebelín, a ravelin.	Quartel, quarter.
Contraescarpa, the counter-scarp.	Encamisada, a camisade, or surprize.
Barrera, a barrier.	Salida, a sally.
Falsa brága, a fausse-bray.	Batir, to batter.
Fosso, the ditch.	Brécha, a breach.
Repécho, a breast-work.	Escalada, an escalade.
Garita, a sentinel's box.	Assalto, an assault or attack.
Casemáta, a casemate.	Llamada, the cbamade.
Galería, or Corredór, } a gallery.	Capitulación, a capitulation.
Estráda cubierta, the covered way.	Guarnición, a garrison.
Cestón, a gabion.	Tocár la cáxa, to beat the drum.
Estáca, a palisade.	Levantár gente, to raise men.
Redúto, a redoubt.	Pagár el sueldo, to pay the men.
Ataláya, a place for discovery, or the person that is to discover.	Batir la estráda, to scour the country.
Mánta, a mantlet, or cover for men from the shot.	Levantár el sitio, to raise the seige.
Fagina, fascines.	Marchár a vanderas desplegádas, to march with flying colours.
Mína, a mine.	Reforzár el exército, to reinforce the army.
Contramína, a countermine.	Tocár a recogér, to sound a retreat.
Trinchéra, a trench.	Entregár una pláza, to surrender a place.
El real, the camp.	
Vituállas, provisions.	
Municiones, ammunition.	
Visoño, a fresh water soldier.	
Picoréro, a marauder.	

The Year, and its Parts.

El Año y sus Pártes.

El Año, a year.	Mañana, the morning.
Mes, a month.	Tarde, the evening.
Semana, a week.	Hora, an hour.
Día, a day.	Minuto, a minute.
Nóche, a night.	Moménto, a moment.

The Months.

Los Meses.

Enero, january.	Júlio, july.
Febrero, february.	Agosto, august.
Märzo, march.	Setiembre, september.
Abril, april.	Octubre, october.
Máyo, may.	Noviembre, november.
Júnio, june.	Deciembre, december.

The Days of the Week.

Diás de la Semana.

Domingo, sunday.	Jueves, thursday.
Lunes, monday.	Viernes, friday.
Mártes, tuesday.	Sábado, saturday.
Miércoles, wednesday.	

Navegación.

Navío, or náve, or náo,	a ship.	Fragata, a frigate. Sáica, a saick. Caráca, a carrack. Fústa, a foist. Pináza, a pinnace. Bárca de passage, a ferry-boat.
Navío de guerra, a man of war.		Canoa, a canoe. Piragua, a piragua.
Navío mercantíl, a mer- chant-ship.		Góndola, a sort of boat so called. Esquife, a skiff.
Navío ligero, a light ves- sel for sailing.		
Galéra, a galley.		Barqueta,
Galeaza, a galleass.		
Galeón, a galleon.		
Galeota, a galliot.		

Navigation:

Barquéta, or } a boat.	Véla del trinquete, the fore-sail.
Barquilla, } a float.	Véla cevadéra, the sprit-sail.
Bálsa, a float.	Véla latina, a shoulder of mutton sail.
Capitána real, the admiral.	Rémo, an oar.
Almiránta, the vice-admiral.	Pála de rémo, the blade of the oar.
Armáda, a navy of men of war.	Troneras, the port-holes.
Flóta, a fleet of merchants.	Empavesadas, the nettings.
Esquádra, a squadron.	Gallardéte, a pendant.
Abórdo, aboard.	Vanderóla, a flag.
Pópa, the poop, or stern.	Vandéra, the colours.
Próa, the prow, or bead.	Brúxula, the compass.
Tartána, a tartan.	Púnta de la próa, the stern.
Bergantín, a brigantin.	Puente, the deck.
Navío de fuégo, a fireship.	Cubiérta, the same.
Patáche, a patach.	Tilla, the batches.
Felúca, a felucca.	Báncos de galéra, the baugts of a galley.
Bárca, a bark.	Timón, the helm.
Bárco, or } a boat.	Quilla, the keel.
Batél, } a boat.	Ancora, an anchor.
Sentína, the well.	Amárra, or } a cable.
Iástre, ballast.	Maróma, } a cable.
Mastil, or } the mast.	Sónda, the sounding lead.
Arbol, } the mast.	Piloto, a pilot, or master.
Arbol mayór, the main-mast.	Guardián, the boat-swain.
La gábia, the round top.	Marinero, a sailor.
Trinquete, the fore-mast.	Forzados, or } gally-slaves.
Quilla del árbol, the step of the mast.	Galeotes, } gally-slaves.
Enténa, a yard.	Espaldér, the bindermost rower in a gally.
Véla, a sail.	Vogavante, the fore-man in rowing.
Véla mayór, the main-sheet.	Cómitre, the boat-swain in a gally.
Véla de gábia, the top-sail.	
Perroquete, the top-gallant sail.	
Véla mesana, the mizzen sail.	

Cossario;

Cossario, or } a pyrate.	Cálma, a calm.
Piráta,	Viénto en pópa, the wind
Cámara grande, the great cabin.	full astern.
Torménta, a tempest.	Cogér el viénto, to ply to windward.
Borrásca, a storm.	'Ir a la bolína, to ply and tack upon a wind.
Bonanza, fair weather.	



Algúnas Senténcias, y Refránes Espanoles. Some Spanish Sentences, and Proverbs.

- A** Zéite, vino, y amigo, antiguo. **O** IL, wine, and a friend, the older the better.
- Aunqué séas prudénte viéjo, no desdéñes el consejo. Though you be a discreet old man, do not disdain to be advised.
- Aunqué compuésta la mentira, siémpre es vencida. A lie though never so well disguised, is always worsted.
- Aunqué vistáis à la móna de seda, móna se quéda. Though you cloath a monkey in silk, it is still a monkey; that is, there is no making a silk purse of a sow's ear.
- Afno de muchos, lóbos de cómen. An ass that has many masters is devour'd by the wolves; that is, every bodies business is no bodies business.
- A río rebuélto, ganáncia de pescadóres. It is best fishing in troubled waters.
- Aquella es bién casada, que ni tiéne suégra, ni cuñáda. She is well marry'd, who has neither mother, nor sister in law.
- A quién dices tu puridád, a éste das tu libertád. When you entrust one with your secret, you give up your liberty.
- Aquellos son ricos, que tienen amigos. They are rich who have friends.

A quién

- A quién no le sobra el pan, *He ibat bas not bread to ne críe can.* *Spare, must not keep a dog.*
- A quién dan, no escóge. *Beggars must not be choosers.*
- A pádre guardadór, híjo *A niggardly fatber has a gastadór.* *prodigal son.*
- Cáda ovéja, con su paréja. *All shoud match with their equals.*
- !Ande yó caliénte, y ríase *So I keep myself warm, no matter if people laugh at me.*
- !Antes que te cáses, míra *Mind what you do before you marry ; that is, look before you leap.*
- Amigo del buén tiémpo, *A fair weather friend, turns with the wind.*
- Amigo quebrádo, aunque *Friendship that has been broken, may be patch'd up, but will never be sound.*
- Amigo de úno, enemigo *Be a friend but to one, and an enemy to none.*
- A lo que puédes sólo, no *When you can do a thing yourself, do not wait for another.*
- Al desdichádo, póco le vále *If a man is unfortunate, it avails him little to be brave.*
- Allégate a los buénos, y *Keep good company, and you will be one of them.*
- Al hómbre osádo, la for-
túna le da la máno. *Fortune favours the bold.*
- Al buén varón, tiérras *A good man reckons all ajénas patria le son.* *countries his own.*
- Al agradecido, mas de lo *Give a grateful man more than he asks.*
- Al villáno dádle el pie, *Give a clown an inch, and he will take an ell.*
- Al que da el capón, dále *If one gives you a capon, give him the leg, and the wing.*
- Al que tiene mugér her-
mosa, ó cástillo en *He that has a beautiful wife, or a castle on the frontier,* *or.*

- frontéra, ó viña en car- or a vineyard upon the
réra, nunca le falta road, is never without
guerra. quarrels.
- A caballo dado, no le Do not look a gift horse in
miren el diénte. the mouth.
- Burlaos con el ásno, daros Play with an ass, and he'll
ha en la bárba con el slap you on the face with
rábo. his tail. No jesting with
fools.
- Buén principio, la metád A good beginning is half the
es hécha. work done.
- Bocádo de mal pan, ni lo Do not eat a morsel of bad
cómás, ni lo des a tu bread, nor give it to your
can. dog.
- Bocádo comido, no gána What is eaten gains no friend.
amigo. Past favours forgotten.
- Bien áma, quién nunca That's a true lover, that
olvída. never forgets.
- Bien sábe el sábio que no A wise man is sensible of his
sábe, el necio piénsa ignorance, a fool thinks
que sábe. himself wise.
- Béstia que ánda lláno, para I would have a beast that
mi me la quiéro no pára carries easily for myself, not
mi hermáno. for my brother; every one
loves the best for himself.
- Cría cuérvo, y sacárte ha Breed up a crow, and he'll
el ójo. pull out your eyes.
- Con latín, rocín, y florín Latin, a nag, and money
andarás el mundo. will carry you through
the world.
- Cóbra buena fama, y Get a good name, and you
échate en la cama. may lie abed.
- Cortesía de boca mucho Good words are worth much,
vále, y poco cuésta. and cost little.
- Cantarillo que níchas vé- The pitcher that goes often
ces va à la fuente, ó to the well, comes home
déxa la ása, o la frénte. broke at last.
- Cada gallo cánta en su Every cock can crow on his
muladár. own dunghil.

Cánta la rána, y no tiéne *The frog sings, and yet has*
 pélo, ni lána. *neither hair, nor wooll.*
The poorest people are
merry.

Cása labráda, y víña plan- *A house ready built, and a*
 táda. *vineyard ready planted,*
i. e. they are best to buy.

Dó éntra el bebér, sále el *When the wine is in, the wit*
 sabér. *is out.*

Por dónde fuéres, ház *When you are at Rome, do*
 cómo viéres. *as they do at Rome.*

Dó fálta dicha, por demás *Industry avails little with-*
 es diligéncia. *out fortune.*

Do fuérza viéne, derécho *Might overcomes right.*
 se piérde.

Dícen que éres buéno, *They say you are a good*
 méte la mano en tu *man, but put your hand*
 séno. *into your bosom ; that is,*
consult your own consci-
ence.

Dolór de espóso, dolór de *A husband's sorrow is like*
 códo, duele mucho, y *a pain in the elbow, very*
 dúra pôco. *sharp, but soon over.*

De amígo reconciliádo, *Never trust a reconciled*
 guárdate del cómo del *friend any more than you*
 diáblo. *would the devil.*

Del agua mánsa me guárde *God deliver me from a still*
 diós, que de la bráva *water, for I will deliver*
 yo me sabré guardár. *myself from that which is*
rough ; alluding to the
tempers of people.

De luéngas vías, luéngas *Long travels produce great*
 mentíras. *lies.*

De un hómbre nécio, à *A fool sometimes gives good*
 véces buén consejo. *advice.*

Después de descalobrádo, *To break a man's head, and*
 untár el cásco. *then give him a plaster.*

Del lóco, porráda, ó mala *From a madman you may ex-*
 palábra. *pect a blow, or ill language.*

Mas

- Mas vale un tóma, que *A bird in band, is worth
dos te daré.* *two in the bush.*
- Después de bebér, cada *When people have drunk,
uno dice su parecer.* *they are open hearted.*
- Después de comér, dor- *After dinner sleep a while,*
mír ; después de cenár, *after supper walk a mile.*
pássos mil.
- Debáxo de buén fayo, está *A good coat often covers a
el hombre málo.* *wicked fellow.*
- De quién pónे los ójos en *Do not trust a man that
el suélo, no fíes tu di-
néro.* *looks on the ground with
your money: that is, an
hypocrite.*
- Guárdate, de hombre que *Take heed of a man that
no habla, y de can que
no ladra.* *does not talk, and of a
dog that does not bark.*
- Echár el mángo trás el de- *To throw the belve after
stral.* *the batchet.*
- Echate a enfermár, y sa- *Take your bed, as if you
brás quién te quiere bien,
y quién mal.* *were sick, and you will
know who does, and who
does not love you.*
- El dar limósna, nunca *Giving alms never lessens the
méngua la bolsa.* *stock.*
- El perezoso si émpre es *A sloathful man is always
menesteroso.* *needy.*
- El avariénto rico, no tiéne *A covetous rich man has
pariente ni amigo.* *neither relations, nor
friends.*
- El bóbo si es callado, por *A fool that says little passes
sesúso es reputado.* *for a wise man.*
- El que tiéne tejádos de vi- *He whose house is covered
drio, no tire piedras al
de su vezino.* *with glass, must not throw
stones at his neighbours.*
- El huésped, y el péce, a *A guest and fish stinks when
tres días, hiéde.* *kept three days.*
- El harto del ayúno, no *He that is full, has no com-
tiéne duélo algúno.* *passion on him that is
fasting.*

El dar es honor, y el pedir dolor. *It is an honour to give, and a trouble to ask.*

El hombre es el fuego, la mujer la estopa, viene el diablo y sopla. *Man is fire, and woman is tow, the devil comes and blows.*

El viejo en su tierra, y el mozo en la ajena, miden de una manera. *An old man in his own, and a young man in another country, are both byars alike.*

El lobo harto se mete fraile. *When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;*

when the devil was well, the devil a monk was he.

En tal signo naci, que quiero mas para mi que para ti. *I was born under such a planet, that I have more kindness for my self than for you.*

En casa llena presto se guisa la cena. *When the house is full, the supper is soon dress'd.*

Fortuna, y aceituna, a veces, mucha, a veces ninguna. *Fortune, and olives sometimes come in a glut, and sometimes none at all.*

Gato escaldado, del agua fria ha miedo. *The burnt child dreads the fire.*

Humo, y gatera, y muger parlera, echan el hombre de su casa fuera. *A smoaky house, the rain coming in, and a scolding wife, turn a man out of doors.*

Hijo malo, mas vale doliente que sano. *A wicked son is better sick than in health.*

Juras del que ama muger, no se han de creer. *The oaths of one that loves a woman are not to be regarded.*

Los ninos de pequenos, que no hai castigo despues para ellos. *Children must be chastised when they are little, for it is afterwards too late.*

Lo que los ojos no ven, el corazon no deseaa. *What the eye does not see, the heart does not rue.*

Los yerros del medico, la tierra los cubre. *The earth hides the mistakes of physicians.*

- Lo que no quierés pára ti, *Do as you would be done by.*
no lo quierás pára mi.
- La oración bréve súbe al *A short prayer reaches
ciélo.* *beaven.*
- La traición apláce, mas *We love the treason, but not
no el que la hácet.* *the traitor.*
- La mugér compuésta à su *A wife well dressed keeps
marido quita de puérta her husband from run-
ajéna.* *ning to other women.*
- La viuda ríca, con un ójo *A rich widow weeps with
llóra, y con el ótro re- one eye, and laughs with
píca.* *the other.*
- La mugér, y el víno, fá- *Women and wine, make a
can al hómbre de tíno.* *man mad.*
- Múla, que hácet hin, y mu- *A mule that kicks, and a
gér que parla latín, woman that speaks latin,
núnca hiciéron buén fin.* *never come to a good end.*
- Mugér, viénto, y ventúra *Women, wind, and fortune,
présto se múa.* *are given to change.*
- Múcho sabe la rapósa, pe- *The fox is very cunning, but
ró mas el que la tómá.* *he is more cunning than
catches her.*
- Mugér placéra, de tódos *A gossiping woman talks of
dice, y tódos délla.* *all people, and all of her.*
- Múcho sabía el cornúdo, *The cuckold was very subtle,
peró mas el que se los but he was more crafty
púso.* *than cuckolded him.*
- Mete el ruín en tu pajár, *Let a scoundrel into your
y querérte há heredár.* *barn, and he will con-
trive to be your heir.*
- Mas vále favór, que ju- *Favour goes farther than
sticia, ni razón.* *justice and reason.*
- Mas vále pedír, y men- *It is better to ask and beg,
digár, que en la hórcia than to swing on the gal-
perneár.* *lows.*
- Mal me quiéren mis com- *My gossips bear me ill will,
mádres, porque digo because I speak the truth.
las verdádes.*

Mas vale guardár, que It is better to be sparing,
demandár. than to beg.

Mas vale mala avenéncia, A bad composition is better
que buéna senténcia. than a favourable judg-
ment.

Mas sábe el lóco en su A mad man knows his own
cása, que el cuérdo en business better than a
la ajéna. wise man does another's.

Mas vale a quién diós ay- He thrives better who has
úda, que el que mucho God's blessing, than he
madrúga. that rises early.

Núnca espéres, que haga Never expect your friend to
tu amígo lo quo tu pu- do that which you can do
diéres. yourself.

No es náda, sinó que má- The matter is not much but
tan a mi marido. that they are killing my
husband.

No hái mejor maéstra, que There is no better mistress
necessidád y pobréza. than necessity and want.

No hái mal tan lastimero, No calamity so grievous, as
cómo no tener dinéro. to be without money.

No hái mejor bocádo, que No bit so sweet as that
el hurtádo. which is stollen.

No hái peór fórdo, que el None so deaf as be that will
que no quiere oír. not bear.

Níña, víña, perál, y ha- A girl, a vineyard, a gar-
bár, malos son de guar- den of peas, and a field
dár. of beans, are hard to be
kept.

Ni por cása, ni por víña, Do not for the sake of an
no tomes mugér ximia. house, or of a vineyard
take a monkey wife; that
is, deformed.

No hái sábado sin sol, ni There is no saturday with-
viéjo sin dolór, ni mo- out some sunshine, nor
cítá sin arreból. an old man without an
ailing, nor a young
wench without a charm.

Ni de estópa, buéna ca- There is no bavring a good
mísia; ni de púta, bu- shirt of tow, nor a good
éna amiga. friend of a whore.

Ni caválgues en pótro, ni Do not ride upon a colt, nor
tu mugér alábes a ótro. praise your wife to ano-
ther man.

Ni firmes carta que no Never sign any writing with-
Léas, ni bébas áqua que out reading, nor drink wa-
no véas. ter without looking into it.

Ni à rico débas, ni à pô- Never owe money to a rich
bre prométas. man, nor promise anything
to a poor one.

Nécios, y porfiados hácen Fools, and obstinate people
ricos los letrádos. enrich lawyers.

Ovéja que bála, bocádo The sheep that bleats loses
piérde. a mouthful.

Oír, ver, y callár, récias It is very bard to bear, see,
cósas son de obrár. and say nothing.

Por ningún tempéro, Whatsoever the weather is,
déxes el camino real do not leave the bigway
por el sendero. to follow the path.

Por hacér placér al suéño, Through indulging of sleep,
ni saya, ni camísia téngo. I have neither petticoat,
nor smock.

Por mucho madrugár, no Rising early makes it not
amanéce mas aína. day the sooner.

Póco, y en paz, mucho A little in peace is much to
se me haz. me.

Por el hílo, sacarás el o- You will find the clue by the
víllo; y por lo passado, thread, and what is to
lo no venido. come by what is past.

Por dinéro, báila el pér- The dog dances for money;
ro. money makes the mare to
go.

Por ser Réy, se quiébra All justice is broke to gain a
tóda léy. crown.

Pléito, y orinál, llévan el Lawyers and physicians send
hómbre al hospitál. a man to the hospital.

Piénsa el ladrón, que tódos *The thief thinks all men like*
 son de su condición. *him.*

Pescadór de víra, mas có- *An angler eats more than he*
 me que gána. *gets.*

Peléan los ladrónes, descú- *When thieves fall out, honest*
 brense los húrtos. *men come by their goods.*

Pérro ladradór, nunca *A barking dog never bites.*
 buén mordedór.

Pára amór, ni muérte, no *No house is strong enough to*
 hái cásfa fuérte. *keep out love and death.*

Páños Júcen en palácio, *Fine cloaths are regarded at*
 que no hijos dálgo. *court, and not gentility.*

Palábras de fánto, y úñas *To talk like a saint, and claw*
 de gáto. *like a cat.*

Pága lo que débes, sabrás *Pay your debts, and you'll*
 lo que tiénes. *know what you are worth.*

Panadéra éras ántes, y *Formerly you was a baker,*
 aora tráhes guántes. *and now you wear gloves.*

Quién à tódos crée, yér- *He who believes all men is*
 ra; quién à ningúno, *in the wrong, and he who*
 no acíertha. *believes none is not in the*
right.

Quién no álza un alfilér, *He that will not take up a*
 no estíma à su mugér. *pin, does not value his wife.*

Quién fía, ò promete, en *He that is bound for ano-*
 déuda se méte, *tber, or makes a promise,*
contracts a debt.

Quién dá lo súyo ántes de *He who gives away what*
 morír, aparéjase à bien *he has before he dies, must*
 sufrir. *prepare to endure much.*

Quién há criádos, há ene- *He who has servants, has*
 mígos no escusádos. *unavoidable enemies.*

Quién no tuviére que ha- *He who wants something to*
 cé, árme navío, ò tóme *do, may fit out a ship, or*
 mugér. *marry a wife.*

Quién poco tiéne, y éssó *He who has little, and gives*
 dá, préstó se arrepentirá. *it away, will soon repent.*

Quién à la rapósa há de *He that will deceive the fox*
 engañár, cúmplele ma- *must rise betimes.*
 drugár. *Quién*

- Quién tiéne quátro, y gásta
cínco, no ha menestér
bolsíco. *He who gets four, and
spends five, has no need
of a purse.*
- Quién ruín es en su tierra,
ruín es en la ajéna. *He that is base in his own
country, is so in another.*
- Quién lo féo áma, her-
móso le patéce. *He who loves that which is
deformed, fancies it hand-
some.*
- Quién á su pérro quiére
matár, rábia le há de
levantár. *He that will kill his dog
must say he is mad.*
- Quién cóme la váca del
Réy, à cién áños pága
los huésslos. *He who eats the king's cow,
pays for the bones an
hundred years after.*
- Quién te hácet la fiésta,
que no te suéle hácer, ò
te quiére engañár, ò te
há menestér. *He that gives you a treat,
and did not use to do it,
either designs to deceive,
or stands in need of you.*
- Quién de présto deter-
mína, de espácio se ar-
repiénte. *He that resolves in haste,
repents at leisure.*
- Quién léngua há, à Róma
vá. *He who has languages may
travel to Rome.*
- Quién bién quiére à Bel-
tran, bién quiére à su
can. *Love me, and love my dog.*
- Quién al ciélo escúpe, en
la cára le cás. *He that spits at heaven, has
it fall in his face.*
- Quién léxos se vá à casár,
ò vá engañádo, ò vá à
engañar. *He who goes far to be mar-
ried, either is deceived,
or goes to deceive.*
- Quién siémbra en el ca-
míno, cánsa los buéyes
y piérde el trigo. *He that sows in the big-
ways, tires his oxen, and
loses his corn.*
- Quiéres que te síga el can,
dále pan. *If you would have the dog
follow you, give him bread.*
- Quién se cásá por amóres,
málos días, y buénas
nóches. *They that marry for love,
have bad days, and good
nights.*

Quién

Quién pobréza tién, de sus déudos es desdén ; y el rico sin sérlo, de todos es déudo.

He that is poor is despised by his kindred, and he that is rich is a kin to every body, though he be not.

Quándo el costário promete missas, y céra, con mal ánda la galéra.

When the pyrate makes vows to heaven, his vessel is in a bad pligt.

Quándo el hiérro está encendido, entonces há de ser batido.

You must strike whilst the iron is hot.

Quándo el villano está en el mulo, no conóce à diós, ni al mundo.

Set a beggar a horse-back, and he will ride to the devil.

Quándo el hombre méa las bótas, no es buéno para las mózas.

When a man bepisses his boots, he is not fit for young women.

Quándo el diáblo réza, engañarte quíere.

When the fox preaches, take heed of the geese.

Quál el duéño, tal el pérro.

Like master, like man.

Riñen las commádres, des- cúbrense las verdádes.

When gossips quarrel, the truth comes out.

Ratón que no sábe mas de un horádo, présto le cóge el gáto.

The cat soon catches the mouse that knows but one hole.

Súfre por sabér, y trabája por tenér.

Have patience to learn, and take pains to be rich.

Si tenéis la cabéza de ví- drio, no os toméis à pedrádas conmigo.

If you have a glass bead, do not pretend to throw stones at me.

Siéntate en tu lugár, no te harán levantár.

Sit in your own place, and you will not be forced to rise.

Si el nécio no fuéste al mercádo, no se vendería lo málo.

If fools did not go to market, that which is nought would not be sold.

Si quiéres aprender à orár, éntre en la mar.

If you would learn to pray, go to sea.

Si te dá el pób're, es pór- que mas tóme.

If a poor man gives, it is in hopes to receive more.

- Si quieres vivir sano, házte If you would be healthy, be
viéjo temprano. old betimes.
- Sé mózo bién mandado, Be a diligent servant, and you
y comerás con tu amo. will eat with your master.
- Salió del lodo, y entró en He leaped out of the frying-
el arruyo. pan into the fire.
- Tópanse los hombres, y Men meet, but mountains
no los móntes. do not.
- Tódos los duélos, con pan Fat sorrows are better than
son ménos. lean.
- Una golondrina no hace One swallow makes no sum-
veráno. mer.
- Viéjo amadór, inviérno An amorous old man is like
con flór. flowers in winter.
- Vendér miél al colmené. To sell honey to him that
ro. keeps bees ; that is, to
carry coals to Newcastle.
- Vánse los amóres, y qué- Love goes off, but the sting
dan los dolóres. of it remains.
- Vánse los gátos, y estién- When the cat's away, the
dense los rátos. mice play.
- Yérba mala, no la empéce The frost does not binder the
la heláda. growth of weeds ; that is,
ill weeds grow apace.
- Yantár tárde, y cenár cé- A late dinner, and an early
do, sacan la meriénda supper, save an after-
de en medio. noon's luncheon.
- Zorrilla que mucho tárda, The fox that stays out long,
cáza aguárda. waits for a prey.
- Zorrilla tagarnilléra, hágase muerta por asir The subtle fox counterfeits
présa. being dead, to lay hold of
the prey.
- Por dó salta la cábra, sal- Where the goat leaps, the
ta la que la máma. kid follows ; that is, cat
after kind.

NOMBRES PROPIOS DE HÓMBRES Y MUGÉRES.

Proper Names of Men and Women.

A mbroſio, <i>Ambrose.</i>	Fernándo, <i>Ferdinand.</i>
A ndrés, <i>Andrew.</i>	Juán, <i>John.</i>
A ugustín, <i>Augustin.</i>	Lorénzo, <i>Lawrence.</i>
B artholomé, <i>Bartholomew.</i>	Luís, <i>Lewis.</i>
B enito, <i>Benedict.</i>	Lúcas, <i>Luke.</i>
B ernárdo, <i>Bernard.</i>	Lucía, <i>Lucy.</i>
C atarína, <i>Catherine.</i>	Márcos, <i>Mark.</i>
C ecília, <i>Cecily.</i>	Martín, <i>Martin.</i>
S usána, <i>Susan.</i>	Mathías, <i>Matthias.</i>
C hristóſomo, <i>Chrysostom.</i>	Nicolás, <i>Nicholas.</i>
C hristóval, <i>Christopher.</i>	Páblo, <i>Paul.</i>
C árlos, <i>Charles.</i>	Philípe, <i>Philip.</i>
D omíngo, <i>Dominick.</i>	Margaríta, <i>Margaret.</i>
E stévan, <i>Stephen.</i>	Sebastián, <i>Sebastian.</i>
F rancíſco, <i>Francis.</i>	Simón, <i>Simon.</i>
G uillérmo, <i>William.</i>	Thomás, <i>Thomas.</i>
J erónimo, <i>Jerome.</i>	Isabel, <i>Elizabeth.</i>
J orge, <i>George.</i>	María, <i>Mary.</i>
D iégo, <i>James.</i>	'Ana, <i>Anne.</i>
H enríque, <i>Henry.</i>	Joséph, <i>Joseph.</i>

VÉRBOs TOCÁNTES Á LAS PERSONAS DE HÓMBRES, Y
MUGÉRES.

Verbs relating to the Persons of Men and Women.

A ndár, <i>to go.</i>	Comér, <i>to eat.</i>
C orrér, <i>to run.</i>	Bebér, <i>to drink.</i>
S altár, <i>to leap.</i>	Hartárfse, <i>to gorge.</i>
D anzár, } <i>to dance.</i>	Ayunár, <i>to fast.</i>
báilar, }	Chupár, <i>to suck.</i>
	Mascár,

Mascár, to chew.	Jugár, to play.
Tragár, to swallow.	Trabajár, to work.
Rascárf, to scratch.	Escribir, to write.
Espulgár, to pick fleas.	Holgár, to be idle.
Acostárse, to go to bed.	Leér, to read.
Dormír, to sleep.	Despertár, to awake.
Levantárse, to rise.	Huir, to run away.
Vestírse, to put on one's cloaths.	Braveár, to boast.
Tocárse, a woman to dress her head.	Alabár, to praise.
Hacérse la bárba, to trim.	Despreciár, to despise.
Bostezárf, to yawn.	Soltár, to let go.
Velár, to watch.	Abrazár, to embrace.
Calzárse los zapátos, to put on shoes.	Atacár, to lace.
Calzárse las médias, to put on stockings.	Abotonár, to button.
Enfermár, to grow sick.	Llamár, to call.
Curár, to cure.	Rezár, to pray.
Herír, to wound.	Predicár, to preach.
Matár, to kill.	Obedecér, to obey.
Emborrachár, } to make drunk.	Mandár, to command.
embeodár, } drunk. a will.	Gobernár, to govern.
	Parír, to bring forth.
	Bezár, to kiss.
	Hacér testamento, to make a will.



Phrases Familiáres.

Familiar Phrases.

- T**Engo mucho sueño, Despertad, Awake.
I am very sleepy. Dormís demasiado, You sleep too much.
 Dexádme dormír, Let me sleep.
 Levantáos presto, Rise quickly.
 Dormis? Are you asleep?
 Estáis aún en la cama? Porqué no os dáis príeza?
Are you in bed still? Why do you not make haste?
 Estáis

Estáis levantado? *Are you up?* Queréis salsa? *Will you have sauce?*

Cuidado no os resfriéis, *Take care you do not get cold.* Con sal me contento, *I am satisfied with salt.*

Vestíos, *Put on your cloaths.* Porqué no coméis? *Why do you not eat?*

Lavad las manos, *Wash your hands.* Aquí está la pechuga de una polla, *Here is the wing of a pullet.*

Peinad la cabéza, *Comb your head.* No coméis pan? *Don't you eat bread?*

Ataçádme, *Lace me.*

Ayudáme, *Help me.*

Calzadme, *Put on my shoes and stockings.*

Havéis rezado? *Have you said your prayers?*

Adónde están mis horas? *Where is my prayer-book?*

Queréis almorcáar? *Will you breakfast?*

Decídme lo que queréis, *Tell me what you will have.*

'Unos huévos, *Some eggs.*

Una xícara de chocolate, *A dish of chocolate.*

Es hora de comér, *It is dinner time.*

Sentáos à la mesa, *Sit down to table.*

No téngo servilléta, ni cuchillo, ni tenedór, *I have no napkin, nor knife, nor fork.*

Esta ólla está bien guisada, *This soup is very well made.*

No como carne górdia, *I eat no fat meat.*

Queréis salsa? *Will you have sauce?*

Con sal me contento, *I am satisfied with salt.*

Porqué no coméis? *Why do you not eat?*

Aquí está la pechuga de una polla, *Here is the wing of a pullet.*

No coméis pan? *Don't you eat bread?*

Queréis bebér? *Pedílo.* Will you drink? *Call for it.*

Dádme un bocádo de queso, *Give me a bit of cheese.*

No hái frúta? *Is there no fruit?*

Quitád los mantéles, *Take off the table-cloth.*

Juguémos à los náipes, *Let us play at cards.*

Mas vale írnos al jardín, *We had better go into the garden.*

Háce mucho frío, y nos podrémos acatarrár, *It is very cold, and we may get a cold.*

Háce calór y no es sano el andár à medio día, *The weather is hot, and it is not wholesome to walk at noon.*

Quedémonos pués aquí, *Then let us stay here.*

Durmámos la siésta, *Let us take an afternoon's nap.*

Aquí

Aquí viéne fuláno, *Here comes such a one.*

Rogadle que éntre, *Desire him to come in.*

Que nuévas tráhe v. md, *What news do you bring.*

No hái cósa de nuévo, *There is nothing new.*

Cíerto que hái múchas no-
vedádes, *Indeed there is much news.*

Contádnos algúna cósa, *Tell us something.*

Dicen que el cónde de N.
se há casado, *They say the earl of N. is married.*

Que se cáse, ó se déxe de
casár, que nos importa? *Whether he marries or
marries not, what does it concern us?*

Hái aviso que el duque de
N. se ha muerto, *There is advice that the duke of N. is dead.*

Mas quiéro que se muerán
séis dúques, que morí-
me yó, *I had rather six dukes should die than die myself.*

Si no hacéis caso de mis
nuévas, que queréis que
os diga? *If you do not regard my news, what would you have me say to you?*

Morírse éste, ó casarse el
ótro, cósa es que cárda
día sucede, y la repub-

lica pôco gána, ó piérde en éllo, *For one man to die and another to be married is what happens every day, and the publick neither gains nor loses much by it.*

Múchos son de parecer
que havrá guerra, *Many are of opinion that there will be a war.*

'Otros porfian que ha de
havér paz, *Others affirm there will be peace.*

Los corsarios de Argél hác-
cen mucho dâño, *The Algier rovers do much mischief.*

Pués los de Tunes y Tripoli
no están ociósos, *Those of Tunis and Tripoli are not idle.*

Conocéis aquella dama?
Do you know that lady?

Bién la conósco, es mui
hermosa, *I know her very well, she is a great beauty.*

Mui modesta, y mui dis-
creta, *Very modest, and very discreet.*

Tiéne gran dote, *She has a great portion.*

Su madre siempre la acom-
páña, *Her mother is always with her.*

La hija es mui obediente,
The daughter is very obedient.

Y la madre bien lo merece, <i>And the mother deserves it.</i>	Que nos importa, <i>What is that to us.</i>
Pues su hijo es bizárro caballero, <i>Then her son is a fine gentleman.</i>	Vámos á la plaza, <i>Let us go to the square.</i>
Ha servido con reputación en la guerra, <i>He has served in the war with reputation.</i>	Que harémos allá? <i>What shall we do there?</i>
Además, es hombre de letras, <i>Besides he is a man of learning.</i>	Son las quatro, <i>Four o'clock.</i>
Muy cortés, <i>Very courteous.</i>	No puede ser, <i>It cannot be.</i>
Nada fanfarrón, <i>Nothing given to boasting.</i>	Por mi reloj así es, <i>It is so by my watch.</i>
Por su valor ha medrado, <i>He has been preferred for his valour.</i>	Por el sol no falta un cuarto, <i>It does not want a quarter by the sun.</i>
Es Coronel de un tercio, <i>He is colonel of a regiment.</i>	Aún es temprano para salir de casa, <i>It is too early to go abroad yet.</i>
Véis aquél que pasa? <i>Do you see him that goes by?</i>	Mas vale andar de día, que de noche, <i>It is better to walk by day than by night.</i>
Quién es? <i>Who is he?</i>	De noche todos los gatos son pardos, <i>At night all cats are gray.</i>
Es todo lo contrario del otro, <i>He is just the reverse of the other.</i>	Muchos robos se cometen de noche, <i>Many robberies are committed in the night.</i>
Cómo así? <i>How so?</i>	Siéndo tantos, quién se habrá de atrevér? <i>Being so many, who will dare to attempt us?</i>
Es un miserable, <i>He is a wretched fellow.</i>	La noche es muy fría, <i>The night is very cold.</i>
Cobarde en extremo, <i>A great coward.</i>	Hagámos buena lumbre, <i>Let us make a good fire.</i>
Sumamente ignorante, <i>Supinely ignorant.</i>	Trahéd
Desvergonzado, <i>Impudent.</i>	
Echadór de bravatas, <i>Always bullying.</i>	

- Trahé d carbón, *Bring coals.* Lástima es que se impriman tales disparates, *It is pity that such fopperies should be printed.*
- Echá d léña, *Lay on wood.*
- Cerrá d éssa puerta, *Shut that door.*
- Leámos un rato, *Let us read a while.*
- Que libros son éstos? *What books are these?*
- Tódos son de entretenimiento, *They are all of diversion.*
- No gústo de novélas, *I do not like novels.*
- Ahí hái Comedias, *There are plays.*
- Si son buénas se puéden leér, *If they are good they may be read.*
- Son de los mejóres poétas, *They are writ by the best poets.*
- Mejór es história, *History is better.*
- Pués que os paréce de viages? *What do you think of voyages?*
- Nos dan a conocér todo el mundo, sin salír de nuéstra patria, *They make us acquainted with all the world, without going out of our native country.*
- A veces nos llénan la cabéza de mentíras, *Sometimes they fill our heads with lies.*
- Lo mismo hácen las historias, *Histories do the same.*
- La emprénta hace mucho bién, y mucho mal, *Printing does much good, and much harm.*
- Adónde hái buén gobierno no nodebiéra hacér mal, *Where the government is good it should do no harm.*
- Adónde se hálla ésse buen gobierno? *Where is that good government to be found?*
- En tódas pártes hái su lengua de mal camíno, *There is something amiss every where.*
- No hái cosa perfecta en éste mundo, *Nothing is perfect in this world.*
- Dexémonos de cuéntos, y no jusguémos, *Let us leave off stories, and not judge.*
- Merendémos, *Let's eat our afternoon's luncheon.*
- 'Esso es de níños, *That is like children.*
- Mózos sómos, comámos miéntras podémos, *We are young, let's eat whilst we can.*
- Paseémonos un rato, *Let us walk a little.*
- El áire es templádo, *The air is temperate.*
- Y Volvámos

Volvámos à la ciudad, Y sobre todo la señora,
Let us return to the city. And the lady above all.

Linda calle es ésta, Tbis Mui obligada les estói, I
is a fine street. am much obliged to you.

Las tiendas son hermosas, Adónde hái mérito, no
The shops are beautiful. hái obligación, Where

Mirad la pompa de aquel tbere is merit, tbere is no
tendéro, See how stately obligation.
that shop-keeper is.

Bién sobrios son mu- Alabad mi hacienda y no
chos, Many are very mi persona, Praise my
proud. *goods and not my person.*

En teniendo dinero se en- 'Esso fuéra injusticia, That
sanchan, When they would be unjust.

Comprad lo que se vende, *would be unj*
Buy what is to be sold.

Mas quisiera la señora que toda la tienda, I would
toda la tienda, I would rather have the mistress
than all the shop.

Mi marido no me vende, *rather have the mistress*
My husband will not sell
me.

Ni el querrá deshacerse de tal alaja, ni hái precio que la compre, Neither
que la compre, Neither
will be part with such a jewel, nor will any money purchase it.

Aquí viene mi marido, *will be part with such a jewel, nor will any money purchase it.*

Dichoso es él, He is a happy man.

Havéis mostrado à éstos señores lo que les agrada? Have you shown these gentlemen what they like?

Todo nos parece bien,
We like all.

- Tódo aquí nos conténta, *All bere pleases us.* De mirár un demónio, después de haver visto un Angel, *To look upon a devil after having seen an angel.*
- 'Esso es lo quedeséo, *That is what I wish.*
- Múi venturólo sóis, *You are very fortunate.*
- No me puédo quexár de mi suérte, *I cannot complain of my lot.*
- Diós os guárde, *God keep you.*
- El mismo váya con vuestras mercédes, *God go with you.*
- Acá volverémos por lo que se ofreciére, *We shall return bither for what we want.*
- Serán servídos con tóda estimación, *You shall be served with all respect.*
- Havéis visto mas bélла criatúra? *Did you ever see a more charming creature?*
- Paréce que os há enamorado, *You seem to be in love with her.*
- Mi amór es casto, *My love is chaste.*
- Su preséncia lo meréce, *Her presence deserves it.*
- Aqui tenéis ótro estrémo, *Here you have the contrary extreme.*
- Diós nos libre, *God deliver us.*
- De que os asustáis? *What are you frightened at?*
- Tan fía cómo es, presúme de si, *As ugly as she is, she has a conceit of herself.*
- Passémos, que no puédo tolerárla, *Let us pass by, for I cannot endure her.*
- El Réy viéne, Diós le guárde, *The king is coming, God bless him.*
- Parémonos aquí, *Let us stand here.*
- Quién viéne en el cóche con su magestád? *Who is in the coach with his majesty?*
- La Reyna nuestra señóra soberána, *Our sovereign lady the queen.*
- Los ótros dos personáges, *The other two great persons.*
- El caballerizo mayór, *The master of the borse.*
- Y el gran tesorero, *And the high treasurer.*
- En el primér cóche quién hái? *Who is in the first coach?*
- Los gentíles hómbres, *The gentlemen ushers.*
- Las libreras son mui ricas, *The liveries are very rich.*

Las guardas son vistosas, No señalan los tributos?

The guards are a very fine sight. *Do not they set the Taxes?*

Adónde va su magestád? También esto les toca,

What is his majesty going? *That also belongs to them.*

A la comédia, To the play. No lo rehúsan a veces? Do

Pues lo sabéis, decidme algo de la corte, Since you know it, tell me something of the court.

not they refuse it sometimes.

Los Españoles son muy leales, The Spaniards are very loyal.

No respondéis à mi pregunta, You do not answer my question.

Paréceme que sí, I think I do.

Cómo así? How so?

Porque siendo tan leales, le dan à su Rey lo que pide, Because being so

loyal, they give the king what he asks.

Y el Rey no pide mas de lo que há menester,

And the king asks no more than he wants.

Dichoso Rey, y dichosa gente, an happy king,

and an happy people.

Contadme las grandezas de España, Tell me what relates to the grandeur of Spain.

Há en España doce Reinos, ó provincias grandes,

There are in Spain twelve kingdoms, or large provinces.

De que sirven las Cortes?

What is the use of the Cortes?

De representar las necesidades del Reino, To represent the wants of

the kingdom.

Quáles son? Which are
they?

Castilla, (Castile,) Leon,
Aragón, Navarra, (Na-
varre) Cataluña (Cata-
lonia) Galicia, Valéncia,
Murcia, Biscaya, (Bis-
cay) Granáda, Andalu-
zia, Estremadúra.

Estas contienen diez y seís
mil, y setecíentas villas,
*These contain 16700
towns.*

Once Arzobispados, 11
arcbbishopricks.

Quarénta y ócho Opispá-
dos, 48 *bishopricks.*

Quince Universidádes, 15
universities.

Les réntas reáles móntan
tréinta millones de du-
cados, *The king's re-
venue amounts to 30
millions of ducats.*

La rénta de los susodí-
chos arzobispados y o-
pispados, dos millones
de ducados, *The revenues
of the aforesaid arch-
bishopricks and bishopricks
are two millions of ducats.*

Las prebendas, paróchias,
y otros beneficios otro
tánto, *The prebends, pa-
rishes, and other bene-
fices as much more.*

Convéntos se cuéntan mas
de nueve mil, *The mo-*

*nasteries are reckoned to
be above 9000.*

Las personas religiosas se-
tenta mil, *The religious
persons 70000.*

Las haciendas de los Du-
ques que son Grandes
de Espáña se estiman
en un millón nueveci-
éntos y novénta mil
ducados, *The estates of
the dukes that are Gran-
dees 1990000 ducats.*

Las de los Marquéses
Grandes trecientos y
cinquenta mil, *Those of
the marquesses Grandees
at 350000.*

Las de los Condes Gran-
des trecientos y cin-
quenta mil, *Those of the
earls, Grandees 350000.*

Las de los Dúques, Mar-
quéses, y Cóndes, que
no son Grandes, tres
millones ciénto y cin-
quenta mil, *Those of the
dukes, marquesses, and
earls who are not Gran-
dees three millions
150000.*

Tódo ésto en Espáña, *All
this in Spain.*

Los domínios de las In-
dias son imménsos, *The
dominions in the Indies
are immense.*

Su thesóro enriquece à todo el mundo, *Its treasures enrich all the world.*

Recojámonos pára tratár dessas cósas, que gústo mucho déllas, *Let us*

go home to talk of these affairs, for I am much delighted with them.

Vámos que se lléga la noche, *Let us go, for night draws on.*



Colóquio Primero en úna Hostelería.

First discourse in an Inn.

A. Díos séa en ésta cá-
sa. Olá, quien
hái allá dentro?

B. En hora buéna vénga
v. m.

A. Sóis vos el huespéd?
B. Sói el mózo, y criá-
do de cása, para servir
à los huéspedes honrá-
dos como v. m.

A. Seré yó bién hospe-
dado aquí ésta noche?

B. Si señor, v. m. será
mui bien tratado, y no
le faltará cosa que ape-
téscia.

A. Cómo se lláma el hué-
sped?

B. Llámase Guillermo el
Buéno.

A. Quiéra Diós que tal
le hálle. Quál es la en-
séña de su cása?

A. God be in this
house. Hoy, who
is there within?

B. Sir, you are very wel-
come.

A. Are you the landlord?
B. I am the man, and ser-
vant of the house, to
serve such worthy guests
as you, Sir.

A. Shall I be well enter-
tained here to night?

B. Yes, Sir, you will be
very well treated, and
shall want for nothing
you can desire.

A. What is my landlord's
name?

B. His name is William
Good.

A. God grant I may find
him such. What sign has
he to his house?

B. Mejór

- B. Mejór no le hallará v. m. en ningúna párté. La enseña es la justicia.
- A. Buén huésped en cása, y la justicia à la puerta, no hái mas que desear, siñó es que seáis vos confórme a lo demás.
- B. V. m. díga de mi lo que la experiéncia le enseñáre ; que no es de hómbres honrados alabárse à si próprios.
- A. Ea pués, llevád mi cabállo a lo caballeriza, dadle hárta pája, y no le quitéis luégo la sílla, que viéne sudádo.
- B. Mánda v. m. que le lléve al río a beber, o que le dé agua en la caballeriza?
- A. Dexádle primero refrescár, y después dadle el agua, no le de torozón el bebér estando tan caliénte.
- B. V. m. es servido que le quite las bótas, y le tráhiga únos pantúflos ?
- A. Bién dices, trahédlos ; porqué he perdido mis zapátos en el camino. Trahédme tambien úna escobilla pára limpiar el vestido, y agua
- B. You will not find a better any where. The sign is Justice.
- A. A good landlord in the house, and justice at the door, there is nothing else to be desir'd, but that you be suitable to the rest.
- B. Sir, You may speak of me as you shall find by experience ; for it is not the part of honest men to commend themselves.
- A. Well then, lead my horse to the stable, litter him well, and take not off his saddle presently, because he is hot.
- B. Do you please I shall lead him to the river to drink, or that I give him water in the stable.
- A. Let him cool first, and then give him his water, lest he should have the gripes by drinking when he is hot.
- B. Does it please you, Sir, that I draw off your boots, and bring you a pair of slippers.
- A. You are in the right ; bring them, for I have lost my shoes by the way. Bring me also a brush to clean my cloaths, and water to cool my bands,

pára refrescárme las má-
nos y la bóca, y quitár
todo éste pólvo.

*and mouth, and get rid
of all this dust.*

B. Aquí tiene v. m. todo
lo que pide ; descánse,
y míre si quiere cenár
sólo, o con lós otros
huéspedes.

B. *Here is all you ask for,
Sir, rest your self, and
consider whether you
will sup alone, or wilb
the other guests.*

A. Mas vale cenár adón-
de hai conversación
que sólo, y en cenando
me acostaré, que véngo
cansado, y quíero des-
cansár.

A. *It is better to sup with
company, than alone,
and when I have supped,
I will go to bed, for I
am weary, and will rest
me.*

B. Muí bien hará v. m.
peró con ayuda de un
traguito de víno, se
duérme mejor.

B. *You will do very well,
Sir, but with the help of
a little wine, a man sleeps
better.*

A. No es málo él conse-
jo, yó me acomódo
con el ; Vámos pués, si
es hora.

A. *Your advice is not amiss,
it fits me ; let us go then,
if it is time.*

B. Tódo está aparejado,
y sólo espéran a v. m.

B. *All is ready, and they
only wait for you, Sir.*

A. Pués yó voi, que no
es razón hacér desco-
modidád à los demás ;
y pára decir la verdád,
me hállo bien dispuesto
pára comér ; que la
hámbre empiéza à pi-
cár. Múcho me alégro,
Señóres, de hallár tan
buéna compañía, v^s.m^s.
se sírvan de sentárse.

A. *I go then, for it is not
reasonable to incommode
the rest ; and to say the
truth, I find my self well
disposed to eat, for bung-
ger begins to pinck. Gen-
tlemen, I am very glad
to find such good compa-
ny, be pleased to sit
down.*

C. En tomándo v. m. su
assiento, nos irémos tó-
dos acomodando.

C. *Sir, when you are seat-
ed, we will all place our
selves.*

A. Múcho

- A.** Múcho me hónran v'. A. You honour me much,
m'. yó aquí estói mui
bién; no gastémos el
tiempo en cumplimi-
éntos, que la céna fría
no es buéna.
- D.** Pues éste Caballéro lo
mánda, obedescámos.
Aquí no son menestér
trinchantes, mejór es
que cáda úno éche má-
no à lo que le agradáre,
y comámos ahóra; que
después havrá tiempo
pára discurrir lo neces-
fário.
- A.** 'Esto es lo que à mi
me conviéne, por ha-
ver hécho jornáda lár-
ga, y comido pocó.
- E.** Mózo, dáme de bebér,
para aguzár el apetito.
- B.** V. m. me díga lo que
gústa de bebér.
- E.** Dáme un buen trágó
de vino de Fráncia, que
es el mejór à mi gústo.
- A.** A mi, un buen vásco
de cervéza, que téngo
sed, y es buéna pára
matárla.
- D.** Si tenéis buéna cídra,
por principio de céna
me agráda mas que ó-
tra bebida.
- C.** Pues pára mí, el vino
del Rhin es el mayór
regalo, si es verdadéro.
- Gentlemen,** I am very
well bere; let us not
waste time in compli-
ments, for the supper
cold, is not good.
- D.** Since this gentleman
commands it, let us obey.
Here is no need of car-
vers, it is better for eve-
ry one to lay bold of what
be likes, and let us eat
now, for we shall have
time to talk as much as
is requisite afterwards.
- A.** That suits me very well,
because I have made a
long journey, and eaten
little.
- E.** Waiter, give me drink
to sharpen my appetite.
- B.** Sir, you will tell me
what you please to drink.
- E.** Give me a good glass of
French wine, which is
the best in my opinion.
- A.** Give me a good cup of
beer, for I am thirsty,
and that is good to quench
it.
- D.** If you have good cyder,
I like it better than any
other liquor to begin with
at supper.
- C.** For me, Rhenish wine
is most delicious, if it be
right.

*

E. Dicen,

- E. Dícen, que el vino de Canárias es pára mugéres, peró à mi gusto, no hai ningúno que se le iguale.
- A. El vino en general es mejor que quántas cósas han inventado los hombres pára paladeárse, o ántes pára destruirse.
- C. Los que excéden dela templanza, para destruirse lo gastan ; peró con moderación todos los liquores se puéden tomár.
- D. Si la génte se gobernára como débe, todas las cósas crió Diós para servicio del género humano, y vémos el exceso que hái en tódas.
- E. Han dádo en abrasfársese las entráñas con aguardiente de mil géneros, y las mugéres en hartárse de téa hásta que no les cábe.
- F. En ésta cása no fálta náda, que se puéda appetecér pára comér, o bebér regaladamente.
- A. Bién se écha de ver por lo que aquí tenemos presente, y será bién no cometámos las
- E. They say Canary is for women, but for my palate none is to compare to it.
- A. Wine in general is better than all other things, men have invented to please their palates, or rather to destroy themselves.
- C. Those who exceed temperance, waste it to destroy themselves ; but with moderation, all liquors may be used.
- D. If people would govern themselves as they ought, God created all things for the service of humane race, yet we see the excess there is in all.
- E. They are fallen into a way of burning out their bowels with a thousand sorts of strong waters, and the women of filling themselves with tea, till they cannot hold it.
- F. There is nothing wanting in this house, that can be desired to eat and drink daintily.
- A. That is visible in what we have here before us, and it will be convenient that we do not commit culpas

- culpas que condenámos
en otros.
- C. Que hora es, pára que
nos acostemos tan pré-
stó, teniendo ocasión
de divertirnos.?
- B. Han dado las doce.
- C. El tiempo no se siente
en buena conversación.
- D. Buéno será retirarnos,
que también la gente
de casa ha de descansar.
- E. Muí buenas noches les
dé Diós à vuestras mer-
cedes.
- A. Venid vos conmigo, mózo?
- B. Aquí estói pára servir à su mercéd.
- A. Ayudadme a desnudár.
- B. Aquí está la servilleta pára el bonete.
- A. Está bien enjúta, y las sábanas lo están? mirad no me matéis con ropa húmeda.
- B. Mi áma es mui cuidadósa en ésse particular, es mugér de conciencia, y no quiere que padescan los huéspedes, por su descuido.
- A. Pócas hái tan cuidadósas de sus huéspedes, o de sus almas; las mas como cóbren el dinéro,
- the faults we blame in others.*
- C. *What a clock is it, that we should go to bed so hastily, when we can divert ourselves?*
- B. *It has struck twelve.*
- C. *Time slips away in good Company.*
- D. *It will be well for us to withdraw, for the people of the house must rest too.*
- E. *God give you a very good night, Gentlemen.*
- A. *Do you come along with me, waiter?*
- B. *I am here at your service, Sir.*
- A. *Help to undress me.*
- B. *Here is the napkin for a cap.*
- A. *Is it very dry, and are the sheets so? Take heed you do not kill me with damp linnen.*
- B. *My mistress is very careful in that particular, she is a conscientious woman, and will not have her guests suffer through her neglect.*
- A. *Few take such care of their guests, or of their own souls, most of them, so they get the no*

no se acuerdan de otra cosa.

money, tbind of nothing else.

B. V. M. gústa que le sirva en otra cosa?

B. *Does it please you, Sir,
I should serve you any farther?*

A. Por ahóra no me faltta mas que dormir, y el suéño se va acercando.

A. *At present I only want to sleep, and I find it coming upon me.*

B. Diós se le dé a v. m. descansado.

B. *God grant you very good rest, Sir.*



Colóquios Espanóles è Ingléses.

Spanish and English Colloquies.

Coloquio segundo,

COLLOQUY II.

Entre dos Caminantes, llamados Don Juan, y Don Ricárdo; interviniéndo á veces sus dos Criados, y un Huesped.

Between two Travellers, called Mr John, and Mr Richard ; their two Servants, and an Host, sometimes putting in a word.

D. J. Alido hémos al fin de Sevilla.

W are at length got out of Sevil.

D. R. Hárto me pésa à mi de la salida, pero es fuerza hacer de la necesidad virtud ; que quién of necessity ; for when a mas no puéde, morir se man can do no more, be déxa.

Mr R. This parting troubles me sufficiently, but it is requisite to make virtue of necessity ; for when a man can do no more, he must submit to dye.

D. J. Que havéis dexado atrás que tanto os sigue su ausencia?

Mr J. What have you left behind, that you are so much grieved at its absence ?

D. R.

D. R. No he dexádo Mr R. I have left no
ménos, que el corazón, y less than my heart, and soul,
el alma; que há días, que which have been for some
están en podér de cierta time past at the disposal of
dáma.

J. Dexádla, pués ella J. Do not mind her,
se quédá quiéta en su casa, since she is at ease in her
y rogará a Diós por nosó- house, and will pray to
tros, que nos vamos can- God for us, who are tiring
sando por éste camino. ourselves upon our journey.

R. Podré yó decíros lo R. I may say to you, as
que díxo un amigo, à a friend did, whose young
quién se le avía muerto un child was newly dead, when
niño, que consolándole some comforted him, saying,
algúnos condecir, tendría be would have one to pray
quien rogasse por el en el for him in heaven, and be
ciélo, respondió; no se si answered; I know not whether
tendrá tanta habilidá. be is capable of it.

J. Mejór podréis decir J. You had better say as
lo que díxo el otro llevan- another did, who when his
do à su mugér à enterrár; wife was buried, being ask-
que preguntándole cómo ed why he did not go with
no iba con ella en el en- the burial, answered, let
tiérro, respondió, Váya- ber go so for this time, I
se esta vez assí, que à otra know what I have to do in
yó sé lo que tengo de ha- the next.
cer.

R. Dexémos grácias, R. Let us leave jesting,
que no puédo tan presto for I cannot so soon forget a
olvidar à quién túve tánta person I so entirely loved.
voluntad.

J. No sé, si me aven- J. I know not whether
túre à decir, que en ésta I may venture to say, that
dáma tuvisteis mal gusto. you had no good fancy in the
lady.

R. Porque?

J. Porqué es mui gó- J. Because she is very
da.

R. Cóntra

R. Contra gusto, no R. There is no arguing
bái dispúta. Quánto y against tastes. Besides, a fat
mas, que la muger górdia woman is cool in summer,
es fréscia en el verano, y and keeps a man warm in
en el invierno tiéne con winter, and is not all bones
que abrigarse un hómbre, to bruise him.
y no huéssos que le hágan
mal.

J. No nos metámos en
semejante dispúta ; dexé-
mos á cada lóco con su
téma, y volvámos á ha-
blár de Sevilla, que désde
ésta cuésta se divisa algú-
na parte de su grandéza,
que no es tan poca que no
se puéda decir mucho en
su alabanza.

R. La tórre es la que
se paréce.

J. Notable es su altú-
ra, y mas que puéden su-
bir hásta lo alto délla dos
personas juntas á caballo.

R. Y la Girálida,* que
le fálta si con cada viénto
se muda.

J. 'Esto yo lo jurára.

R. Diréis, que porqué
tiéne nombre de hémbra.

J. Let us not enter upon
such a controversy ; let us
leave every mad-man to his
own humour, and let us a-
gain talk of Sevil, for from
this bill, there is a view
of some part of its gran-
dour, which is not so incon-
siderable, but that much
may be said in praise of it.

R. It is the steeple that
appears.

J. The height of it is ve-
ry remarkable, and it is so
much more that two persons
together may ride up a
horse-back to the top of it.

R. And what can the
* Giralda want, if she
turns with every wind.

J. I would freely swear
it.

R. You mean, because
she bears a woman's name.

* Note, That this Girálida is the name of a vast Figure of a Wo-
man, that stands on the top of the aforesaid great Steeple of Sevil, and
serves for a Weather-cock, turning with the Wind, and is called Gi-
rálida for Giradla : and this from Girár, to turn about with the
Wind.

J. Y ésto no básta? Pe- J. And is not that suf-
ró volvámos à nuéstro ficient? But let us return to
téma. our subject.

R. Esta tórre con las R. This tower, with
dos hermáñas a los lados, the two sisters on the sides
son armas de su santa i- of it, are the arms of its
glésia. boly church.

J. Quién son las dos J. Who are the two si-
hermáñas? sters?

R. Sánta Justa, y Sán- R. St Justa, and St Ru-
ta Rufina, Patronas désta fina, the patronesses of this
gran ciudád. great city.

J. Siénto en el alma el J. It grieves me to the
no haber visto en élla el heart that I have not seen
monuménto que hácen el in it the sepulcre they make
juéves santo. on Maundy Thursday.

R. Es cosa peregrína R. That is very extra-
ésto, y las limósnas que ordinary, as are the alms
se dan essa semána. which are given that week.

J. Por ciérto, que la J. The church is cer-
Iglésia es sumtuósa. tainly very sumptuous.

R. Havéis notado las R. Have you observed
muchas Capillas que tié- how many Chapels, Doors,
ne, puértas, y Altáres? and Altars it has?

J. No.

R. Pués pássan de se- R. Then, there are a-
ténta los Altáres que hái bove seventy Altars in it;
ella; tiene también it has also nine doors, and
nuéve puértas, y ochénta eighty windows. The gran-
vidriéras. La grandéza de dour of the steps is extraordi-
aquellas grádas es cosa nary, without mentioning the
peregrína; y sin ésto, el Archibishop, Dignitaries, Ca-
Arzobispo, Dignidades, nons, Demy-Canons, Va-
Canonigos, Racionerós, cars Chorals, Chaplains,
Veintenéros, Capellanes, Musicians, Sacristans, Sing-
Músicos, Sacristanes, Mó- ing-boys, Vergers, and ma-
zos de chórro, Pertigué- ny more; but what is a-
ros, y ótros muchos; bove all the revenue only
fóbre

sobre todo, pásse la rénta for repairs, is above fifty de sólo su fábrica de cinco thousand Ducats. quenta mil Ducados.

J. La custodia, dicen, que es cosa admirable vélla.

R. Es tan grande que la llévan en un carro.

J. Pues que tendrá de peso?

R. Mas de mil y trecientos marcos de plata, que hacen veinte y seis arróbas; de altura tres varas y media; y ésto, sin la cruz que lleva por remate, que es de una quarta; y el ancho de columna tiene cerca de dos varas.

J. Sospécho que es una de las ciudades mas antiguas Sevilla, de quantas hái en España.

R. Mil setecientos y veinte y siete años, antes que Cristo se encarnase, fundó principio su antigua fundación. Pero dexando ésto, es sin número la riqueza que en si encierra, y la remota gente que en ella se halla.

J. Múchas cosas hái que asombran en ésta ciudad, como la Alcazaba, el Real Alcázar, la Aduana, casa de la Mo-

J. The tabernacle, they say, is a wonderful thing to be seen.

R. It is so big that it is carried in a cart.

J. What may it weigh then.

R. Above a thousand three hundred marks of plate, which amount to six hundred weight and a half; the height three yards and a half, without including the cross on the top, which is a quarter of a yard long; and the breadth of it between the columns, is near two yards.

néda, Lónja de los mercaderes, la Cárcel, la Alhóndiga, su juridición con hórca y cuchillo, &c.

R. Sin esto, provée Sevilla de azéite à todo el Reino, y las Indias.

J. Yo he oido decir, que muchos días se registran en la aduána mas de diez mil arrobas.

R. Hablár de sus bastimentos de pan, vino, carne, frutas, caza, y pescado, sería nunca acabár.

J. Las dos colúnas que tiéne, en la una puésta la figura de Hercules, primér fundadór desta gran ciudad; y en la otra Julio Cesar, que la ilustró con los muros, y cércas que la rodéan, y quince puertas en éllas que la engrandézen; son, por cierto, memorables.

R. Si mirámos en élo; que mayór grandéza que éstos Cáños de Carmóna, que fabricáron los Móros.

J. Pués havéis nombrádo a Carmóna, decid algo délla, porqué yo no la hé visto mas que de pássio, y sé que dista seis léguas de Sevilla.

chants exchange, the goa!, the granaries, its jurisdiction with power of life and death, &c.

R. Besides, Sevil furnishes the whole kingdom, and the West-Indies with oil.

J. I have heard it said, that several days, above ten thousand arrobas (that is 125 tun) are entered in the custom house.

R. It would be endless to talk of its provisions, of bread, wine, flesh, fruits, fowl, and fish.

J. The two pillars in it, with the figure of Hercules, the first founder of this great city on one of them; and on the other, that of Julius Cæsar, who adorned it with the walls, and works that encompass it, and fifteen gates in it that contribute to its grandeur, are very remarkable.

R. If we rightly consider it; what more grandeur than this Aqueduct of Carmona, which was built by the Moors.

J. Since you have named Carmona, give some account of it, for I have seen no more than in passing through, and know it is six leagues from Sevil.

R. La ciudád de Carmóna está puésta en sitio na is seated on an eminence, eminente, con fuértes mu- and has strong walls, with ros, 118 torres, y vistó. 118 towers on them, a so alcázar; regándo sus beautiful palace, and its spa- dilatadás végas Cárboles y cious meadows are watered Guadána. Prodúce su té- by the rivers Carbones and mino mucho pan, vino, Guadána. Its territory azéite, áves, frutas, horta- produces much corn, wine, lízas, ganádos, y todo lo oil, fowl, fruit, herbs, cat- que es necesario pára la tle, and all that is necessary vida humána. Tiéne la for human life. The city ciudád tres mil vezinos, contains three thousand fa- divididos en siéte Parró- milies, divided into seven pa- chias, con cinco convén- rishes, with five monasteries tos de Frailes, otros tán- of men, and as many of tos de Mónjas, y buénos nuns, and good Hospitals. Hospitáles.

J. No havéis oido ha- J. Have not you heard blár de una famosa hechi- talk of a famous witch said zera que dícen hubo un to have lived sometime in tiempo en Sevilla, y des- Sevil, and to have removed pués se passó à Carmóna? thence to Carmona?

R. No sólo he oido ha- R. I have not only heard blár délla, pero la conocí, talk of her, but I knew her, y vi todos sus instrumén- and saw all her tools, which tos, que no éran sinó unas were mere trumpery, and baratijas, por lo qual no therefore I believe nothing of créo en hechizos. witchcraft.

J. Yo à la verdád créo J. For my part I verily que los hái; pero que los believe there is; but whe- háya, o no los háya, de- ther there is, or is not, tell cídme lo que sabéis de a- me what you know of that quélla viéja embustéra. cheating old woman.

R. 'Ella se aprovechá- R. She made use of a ba de mil cósas, como son thousand things, as beans, hábas, verbéna, piédra verbein, eagle's stone, a bad- del águila, pié de texón, ger's foot, a balter one bad soga de ahorcado, grános been banged in, the seed of

de helécho, espína de erizo, flor de yédra, huéssos de hedge-hog, the flower of ivy, the bones of a stag's heart,jos de lóba, unguéntos de the eyes of a she-wolf, ointment of a black cat, pieces agújas clavadas en corazones of needles stuck in hearts of zonas de cabritos, sangre kids, blood and beard of a y bárbas de cabrón berméjo, fessos de asno, y una redomilla de azéite serpentino, sin otras inventions which I cannot séflos de asno, and a little vial of besides other redomilla de azéite serpents, oil of serpents, besides other pentino, sin otras inventions which I cannot ciones de que no me acu- call to mind.
érdo.

J. Y en que pararon todos éstos hechizos?

R. En que la encoronzaron, y à ella, y à otros diéz, les dieron trecientos azotes, tras lo qual me embió à avisár que se iba à Antequera, que si quería la fuésse à ver, y sino que me llevaría en bo-

J. And what came of all these spells?

R. That she was carted, and she, and ten more, had three hundred lashes a-piece, after which, she sent me word she was going to Antequera, if I pleased I might see her, or if not she would carry me through the air.

J. Fuéla à ver, o súpo que fin túvo?

R. No la ví, que no me importaba el buscárla, ni pudo élla con todo su sabér, hacerme bolár; pero súpe que fué à Antequera, dónde la cogieron haciendo hilár un cé-dazo, y echando únas habas, y le dieron otros doscientos azotes; partió de allí à Málaga, adónde dió fin à su miserable vida.

J. Did you go see her, or did you bear what end she had?

R. I saw her not, for it did not concern me to look for her, nor could she with all her art make me fly; but I heard she went to Antequera, where she was taken making a sievessin, and casting beans, and they gave her two hundred lashes more; she set out from thence to Malaga, where she ended her wretched life.

Criado 1. Señóres, no se olviden v^s. m^s. con la conversación, que se va quedámos à la señá de la estrella, la cámara será dura, y la cena ligera.

Serv. 1. Gentlemen, let not your discourse make you forget that the night draws llegando la noche, y si nos quedámos at the sign of the star (that is under the canopy of heaven) our bed will be hard, and our supper light.

J. La hambre débe de havér llegado, que la noche no está tan cercána, peró el aviso no es pára despaciár.

J. It is likely you are hungry, for night is not so near at hand, but the advice is not amiss.

Criado 2. En verdád, señóres míos, que mi camarada tiene razón, que lo mejor es llegar con dia à la posada, cenar despácio, y acostárnos tempráno, pués éstos caballos nos traherán harto molidos, y los estómagos bien gastados.

Serv. 2. In truth, my masters, my comrade is in the right, for it is best to get into the inn by daylight, to sup at leisure, and go to bed before these horses will tire us sufficiently, and get good stomachs, or digest what we have eaten.

R. Pués tenéis parte en ella, no sabriáis aprovecharos de la conversación, y no ponér todo vuestro cuidado en comér y dormir, que son las cosas en común entre los brutos y los hombres, siéndo la razón la que nos diferencia de ellos.

R. Since you partake in it, could not you improve upon the discourse, set all your thoughts upon eating and sleeping, which are things in common between beasts and men, whereas it is reason that distinguishes us from them.

Criado 1. Señor mas vale una lónja de tozino de bacon is better for a man pára quién tiene hambre, y una cámara mullida pára bim that is tired, quién viene cansado, que toda la razón del mundo; world; and reason itself

Serv. 1. Sir, a rasher of bacon is better for a man pára quién tiene hambre, and a soft bed for him that is tired, than all the reason in the world; and reason itself y la

y la misma razón nos enseña que busquémos lo which necessarily requires, and que requiere la necesidad, to maintain our bodies. y el sustentará nuestros cuerpos.

J. Ea, caminemos pues, J. Well, let us put on, aunquén seá por mas que ibo' it be only to please our complacér à éstos mózos men, who seem to be hungry ; que paréce que van con and what is still worse, I hambre ; y lo peór, que am afraid we have lost our témo havemos errado el way, and bere is no body to camino, y aquí no hái à enquire of. quién preguntar.

R. En quanto al cami- R. As for the way, I no, créo que vamos bien se- believe we are safe enough ; gúros ; peró con todo, however, it will not be amiss buéno será preguntar, pu- to ask, for, if I mistake not, és, si no me engaño, allí I see a shepherd yonder. veo un pastór.

J. Lleguémonos allá à J. Let us go thither to preguntar.

R. Amigo, decídnos, R. Tell us friend, is this es éste el camino à Car- the way to Carmóna ? móna ?

Pastór. Bien van v'. m'. Shep. You are right, el camino es derécho, no Gentlemen, the way is le puéden errar. straight, you cannot miss it.

J. Quanto camino nos J. How far have we yet quedá aun hasta la ciu- to the city ? dad ?

Pastór. Dos léguas y Shep. Two leagues and media, todo llano, sin su- an half, without any ascent bida ni baxada, tierra rasa, or descent, plain ground, y limpia. and fair.

R. Dios quede con vos, R. God be with you, amigo.

Pastór. Y váya con v'. Shep. And go along with ms.

J. Bién podémos ca- J. *We may very well*
 minár de espácio, pués te- *ride leisurely, since we have*
 némos bastante día, y con- *day enough, and it is good to*
 viéne aliviár los cabállos, *ease the horses, who are to*
 que han de caminár maná- *travel to-morrow.*
 na.

Criádo 1. Porcierto, señ- Serv. 1. *In truth, Sir,*
 ór, que es mucha la cari- *your charity is very great*
 dad pára con los cabállos, *towards the horses, with-*
 sin acordarse de que tam- *out considering that we are*
 bien nosótros no nos hé- *not like to lie a-bed.*
 mos de quedár en la cámara.

Criádo 2. Y si nos có- Serv. 2. *And if we should*
 gen los salteadóres, que al fall into the bands of the
 anochecer salen de sus es- highwaymen, who in the
 condrijos, quedarémos pe- evening come out of their
 ór librados, y podrá ser lurking holes, we shall be
 que sin cámara, ni camisa. in a worse plight, and per-
 haps have neither bed nor
 shirt.

R. Pués quién te díxo R. *Why, who told you,*
 a ti, que aquí havía sal- *that there were any high-
 teadóres? éstos quándo los waymen? when there are*
 hái es allá en *Sierra Mo-* *any it is yonder on the moun-
 réna; que en tierra descu- tain Sierra Morena; for*
 biérta cómo ésta no se a- *they dare not show their fa-
 tréven à mostrár la cara. ces in such an open country*
as this is.

J. Quánto y mas que J. *Besides that, we being*
 siéndo nosótros quátro, y four of us, and all carrying
 todos con buénas ármas de fire arms, it must be no
 fuégo, no han de ser pocos small number that can rob
 los que nos han de podér us; for besides that of our
 robár; porque además del money, it would be a great
 dinéro, fuéra mucha pér- loss of reputation to suffer
 dida de reputación dexár- ourselves to be stripped when
 nos desvalijár, viniéndo we are so well provided.
 tan prevenídos.

Criado 1. Yo le dōi mi palábra a v. m. que ántes word, Sir, they shall sooner me máten que me quíten kill me than take what I lo que llévo, que no me have from me, for I have inclino à passár la noche no mind to lie all night, star- en un camino muriéndo ving with hunger, upon the de hambre; pero, con tó- big-way; and yet it is do, mas vale guardár lo better to save what we have que tenemos en paz, que in peace, than to hazard no aventurár las vidas en our lives in defence of it, defensa déllo, sin necessi- without any need. dad.

R. Bién has dicho, y R. You say well, and I yo créo que Diós nos ha believe God has delivered us librado de semejantes a- from any such adventures, venturas, pués hemos lle- for we are now at the ci- gado à las puertas de la ty gates. ciudad.

J. Apeémonos en éste J. Let us alight at this albergue, que es uno de inn, which is one of the los mejóres.

R. Diós séa en ésta cá- R. God be in this house. fa.

Huesped. Vs. m^s. séan Host. You are very wel- mui bién venidos mis señ- come, my masters. óres.

J. Tendrémos aquí tó- J. Shall we be furnished do lo necesario, Hues- with all that is necessary, ped? míre, que sómos landlord? take notice, that personas que nos tratámos we are men who make much bién.

Huesped. Quánto qui- Host. You will find eve- siéren vs. m^s. hallarán, à ry bring you would have pedir de boca, camas af- bere, Gentlemen, ask and seadas y sábanas limpias. have neat beds, and clean sheets.

Criado 1. Si, pero pá- Serv. 1. Ay, but the sup- ra cenár, que la cámara sin per, for a bed without supper, céna no hace buén sueno. will not make one sleep sound.

R. Mirád vos por los cabállos, que téngan múa-cha y buéna pája, buén ty, and good straw, good héno, y buéna ceváda, o bay, and good barley, or avéna, y dexád el cuidádo de la céna, que en la supper, for that is in buénas máños quéda.

R. Do yo look to the horses, that they have plen-ty, and good straw, good oats, and take no care of the supper, for that is in good bands.

J. Ahóra, huesped, que hái que comér?

J. Now, landlord, what is there to eat?

Huesped. Hái liébre, con néjos, perdices, póllos, póllas, capónes, gánsos, ánades, pávos, carnéro, váca, puérco, cabrítos ; do you choose, Gentlemen.

Host. There is bare, rabbits, partridges, chickens, capons, geese, ducks, turkeys, mutton, beef, pork, kid ; do you choose, Gentlemen.

R. Con un par de perdices, & una buéna polla, havrá pára nosótros ; pero pára los mózos ferá menestér cosa de mas peso.

R. A couple of partridges, and a good fulture, will be enough for us ; but our men must have something more substantial.

Huesped. Dexénlo v^s. a mi cuénta que yo procuraré agradár á amos, y criádos.

Host. Leave it to me, Gentlemen, and I will endeavour to please both masters and servants.

J. Séa assí, háya bastante pára tódos ; y dándo enough for all ; and now let nos ahóra à probár de us taste your wine, whilst vuéstro vino, miéntras se la supper is dressing. guísa la céna.

Huesped. En quanto al vino, no le hái mejor en tóda Espana ; que aunque ibo' no fói borracho, ni bebedor, lo que yo gasto quero que séa buéno, y tal le dói à mis huespedes honrádos.

Host. As for wine, there is no better in Spain ; for I am no drunkard, nor yet a drinker, what I drink must be very good, and I give to my worthy guests.

R. No quisiera decir disparates, pero los buéno- lishly, but great drinkers

nos

nos bebedóres tiénen por *bave a saying, that good refrán*, que el buén vino *wine carries men to beaven. lléva los hombres al ciélo.*

J. No entiendo cómo J. I do not understand
eso puéda ser. how that can be.

R. Dicen ellos, que el R. They say good wine
buén vino cría buena sán- breeds good blood, good blood
gre, la buena sangre en- begets good conditions, good
géndra buena condición, conditions bring forth good
la buena condición páre works, good works carry
buenas óbras, las buenas men to beaven.
óbras llévan los hombres
al ciélo.

J. Dexémos éstos dí- J. Let us lay aside these
chos profanos, y vámonos profane sayings, and go to
à la iglesia mas cercána, à the next church, to return
dar grácias à Diós que nos thanks to God for having
ha trahido aquí con bién, brought us thither in safety,
y rogár nos guarde en a- and pray be will protect
delante. us for the future.

Pláticas éntre céna.

Discourse at supper.

R. No hái mayór re-
galo que úna perdíz.

R. There is no greater
dainty than a partridge.

J. Pára mi no le hái
mayór, que una buena
pólla.

J. There is no greater for
me, than a good pullet.

R. Cóntra gústo no hái
dispúta. Por esto se gásta
todo.

R. There is no disputing
against tastes. That is the
reason that all things go off.

J. La experiéncia nos
muéstra, que lo mas es-
cásico es siémpre lo mas e-
stimado ; que lo que án-
da sobrádo, en poco es
tenido.

J. Experience shows,
that whatsoever is most
scarce, is ever most valued ;
for that which is over plen-
tiful, is made little account
of.

R. 'Essa es verdád mí
conocida, y arguir contra

R. That is a truth well
known, and to argue against
ella

ella fuéra negárse à lo que it, would be opposing that estamos viéndo con los o- which we daily see with our jos ; peró hai personas tan eyes ; but there are some amigas de porfiár, que men so fond of contending, aún lo que está patente à that they will not believe los ójos no quieren conce- what is evident to their eyes. dér.

J. Por ésto hái tantas dispútas en el mundo, por el mal natural de tales personas, que no quieren dex- árse llevár de la razón, si- nó de su vanidád, la qual los hace nécios por no pa- recérlo.

R. Esta vanidád es la que mas parte tiene en todo lo que hacemos, y decimos ; porque pocas óbras, o palabras hái que no tengan su punta deste vicio.

Huesped. Con su buena licéncia de vs. m^s. véngo à saber si está la cena à gusto ; si falta algúna cosa en que les podámos servir en esta casa, y si contenta el vino.

J. Si nos quexáramos, la culpa fuéra nuéstra ; que en verdád las aves no puéden ser mejóres, ni mejor guisadas, y el vino es tal, que si tuviéramos tal costúmbre nos hiciera beber mas de lo necesario ;

J. That is the reason, why there are so many disputes in the world, through the ill disposition of such persons, who will not suffer themselves to be led by reason, but by their vanity, which makes them fools for fear of being thought so.

R. That vanity has the greatest share in most things we do, and say ; for there are few words or actions free from some touch of that vice.

Host. With your good leave, Gentlemen, I come to know whether you like your supper ; or whether any thing be wanting that this house affords, and whether the wine is to your liking.

J. If we should complain, it would be our own fault ; for in truth the fowls cannot be better, nor better dressed, and the wine is such, that if we were wont so to do, it would entice us to drink more than is necessary, but peró

peró sin cometér excéssio *we will make much of our nos hemos de regalár con selves without exceeding, for el, porque alégra el cora- it bears the heart. zón.*

R. Es mui honrádo
nuéstro huésped, y su trá-
to es confórme, y tal será
de nuéstra pártē la pága.

R. Our Host is a very honest man, and behaves himself accordingly, and on our part the pay shall be suitable.

Huesped. Viván mis señó-
res muchos años, por la
mucha mercéd que me
hácen, y el conténto que
me dan en servir persónas
que tanto merécen ; por-
qué à véces después de
havér trabajado lo posible
por agradár, hái algunos
que no puéden dar buéna
palabra.

Host. God preserve you many years, my masters, for the great favour you do me, and the satisfaction I receive in serving persons of so much worth ; for sometimes after all possible pains bas been taken to please, there are some that cannot give a good word.

J. Esso ò procéde de
tenér mui perversa condi-
ción, ò de su natural mi-
serable ; por parecérles,
que despreciando quanto
les pónen delante, quédan
ménos obligados à la bu-
éna pága, riñéndo siém-
pre sobre la cuénta.

R. Esso mañána lo ve-
rémos ; y téngo en tan
buéna opinión à nuéstro
huésped, que no créo
havrá porqué reñir ; quán-
to y mas que no me hállo
inclinádo à essas pendén-
cias, y si me la hácen úna
vez me guárdo de la se-

J. That either proceeds from a perverse temper, or from their covetous nature, believing that despising all that is set before them, they are the less obliged to pay generously, always making a broil about the reckoning.

R. We shall see that to morrow ; and I have so good an opinion of my host, that I do not believe there will be any cause to differ ; be sides that, I am no way inclined to those quarrels, and if I am once put upon, I take care of being so a second gúnda,

gúnda, y avíso à todos los *time*, and give notice to as que puédo que se guárden. *many as I can, that they may secure themselves.*

Huesped. Yo les prométo à v^o. m^o. que no tendrán de que guardársese, si la cuenta no les contentare, pagarán lo que gustáren ; que yo sé que no han querer que les sirvan válde, ó que pierda quién les sirve.

Host. I promise you, Gentlemen, you shall have no occasion to shun me, if the reckoning does not please you, you shall pay what you know you would not be served for no-thing, or lose by serving you.

J. Amigo, vuestro buen procedér nos tiene obligados, y nosotros no dexaremos de correspondér ; acostémonos ahóra, y quedad à buenas noches.

J. Friend, your civility has obliged us, and we will not fail to do accordingly ; let us now go to bed, and a good night to you.

Huesped. Mui buenas felicidades dé Dios à v^o. m^o.

Host. God give you a very good night, Gentlemen.





Colóquios Espanóles è Ingleses.

Spanish and English Colloquies.

Colóquio tercero. COLLOQUY III.

Entre un Amo llamado Don Alonso, y su Criado, un Sástre, y una Lavandera, y Don Pedro. Between a Master called *Don Alonso*, and his Servant, a Taylor, and a Laundress, and *Don Pedro*.

Acérca de lo que tóca al vestirse, cortesía, y nubes. About what belongs to dressing, civility, and news.

Amo. O Yés, mózo, que Master. *D*O you bear, hóra es? lad, what time of the day is it?

Criado. Son las nuéve dadas. Servant. It has struck nine.

A. Porqué me dexáste dormir, sabiendo que te- nía que hacér? *A.* Why did you let me sleep, knowing that I had business to do?

C. Por no enojár à v. m. pues quién duérme si- émpre siénte que le inqui- éten. *S.* For fear of making you angry, Sir, for they that sleep, are always vexed to be disturbed.

A. Yá no se puéde re- mediár. Enciénde ahóra now. la lúmbre, y caliéntame warun me a shirt, and a úna camisa, y únas cal- cétas, y sacame ótros cal- zones, que me quíero le- vantár. *M.* There is no remedy. Light the fire, and take me out another pair of breeches, for I will rise.

C. Qual

C. Qual vestido gústa
v. m. de ponérse? S. *What suit of cloaths
will you please to put on,
Sir?*

A. Dáme el negro. M. *Give me the black.*
C. Lo peór es, que no S. *The worst of it is,
hái camísa limpia. that there is no clean shirt.*

A. Pues cómo, tenien- M. *How so, when I
do tántas? Eres descuidá- have so many? You are ex-
do en extrémo, y me gá- cessive careless, and tire my
stas la paciencia. patience.*

C. No se impaciénte S. *Sir, be not impatient;*
v. m. pues bién sábe que *for you know they were all*
tódas viniéron trahidas *worn, upon our journey,*
del camino, y que no há *and there has not been*
havido tiempo de lavár, *time to wash and dry them,*
y enjugárlas, aunqué yó *though I gave the Laun-*
múcho se lo encomendé à *dress a great charge about*
la lavandéra; peró élla se *it; but she is come, without*
há venido, sin llamárla. *sending for.*

A. Bién há sucedido, M. *It has bapned well,*
y élla meréce ser mui bi- *and she deserves to be very*
en pagáda por su cuidado, *well paid for her care, and*
y diligencia. *expedition.*

Lavandera. Diós le pá- Laundress. God reward
gue à v. m. éssa buéna you, Sir, for that good con-
consideración, y chari- sideration, and charity; for
dád; que muchos cabal- there are many Gentlemen,
leros hái, que quiéren que who would have the poor to
los póbres les sírvan de serve them for nothing.
válde.

A. No se entiende ésto M. *That is not my tem-
conmigo; decid lo que per; say what the Linnen*
mónta la rópa, y se os comes to, and you shall be
pagará.

L. El criádo, Señór, la L. *The Servant, Sir,*
contará, y me dará lo que may count it, and give me
dába à ótras. as he gave another.

C. A mi cuenta, mónta S. *According to my rec-
diéz reáles.* koning, it comes to ten royals.

A. Esse.

A. 'Esse es hacér la cuenta sin la huéspeda ; de-
zid vos, Senóra, lo que os
contentará ?

L. 'Esse, Senór, es pre-
cio sabido, no hái que re-
plicar ; si v. m. fuére ser-
vido de dárme algúna có-
sa por havér trasnochá-
do pára servírle, le esti-
maré la mercéd.

A. Bién lo havéis me-
recido, ahí tenéys los di-
réz reáles que mónta la ró-
pa, y éstos dos de ventája.

L. Mil áños víva mi
Séñor, à quién suplico
mánande siémpre à ésta su
póbre criáda

A. Id con Diós, y bol-
ved el sábado. Mózo,
mandástes venir el Sástre?

C. Dos horas há que le
llamé, y créo que el es
que súbe la escaléra.

A. A buén tiempo lle-
gáis, que ya estába para
salir ; cómo havéis tardá-
do tanto ?

Sastre. No púde mas,
Señor ; que quién sirve à
múchos, no es duéño de
su tiémpo.

A. Bién está, yó os hé
embiádo à llamar pára que
me hagáis un par de ve-
stidos.

M. That is reckoning
without your Hostess ; do
you say, mistress, what will
content you ?

L. That, Sir, is a known
price, there is nothing to say
to it ; if it shall please you
to give me something for
having sat up to serve you,
I will be thankful for the
favour.

M. You have well de-
served it, there are the ten
royals the linnen amounts to,
and two royals over.

L. May my master live
a thousand years, and I be-
seech you always to employ
this your poor servant.

M. God go with you,
and come again on Satur-
day. Lad, did you order
the Taylor to come ?

S. I called him two hours
ago, and believe it is he that
is coming up the stairs.

M. You are just come in
time, for I was ready to go
abroad ; what made you stay
so long ?

Taylor. I could not help
it, Sir ; for he that is to serve
many, is not master of his
own time.

M. It is well, I have
sent for you to make me two
suits of cloaths.

S. Ordéne

S. Ordéne v. m. cómo los quiere, y pára quándo.

T. Give your orders, Sir, how you will have them made, and against what time.

A. Haréisme un vestido entero de escarlata, con sus guarniciones de oro, de las mejores. El ótro será blanquecino llano, sin guarnición alguna.

M. You must make me a whole suit of scarlet, with gold trimming of the best. The other of a whitish colour plain, without any lacing.

S. Aquí tráhigo buéna cantidád de muéstras de todos géneros, v. m. míre si le agrádan.

T. I have brought a considerable quantity of patterns of all sorts, see, Sir, whether you like them.

A. No es menester mirallo mas ; éstas dos muéstras escójo, y los vestidos se hágan con tóda brevedad.

M. There is no need of looking any farther; I choose these two patterns, and let the cloaths be made as soon as possible.

S. Si v. m. no manda otra cosa, me voi à disponer lo que me há ordenado.

T. If you have no other commands, Sir, I will go to provide what you have ordered.

A. Bién sabéis la confianza que hágo de vos, compradme un par de médias de séda, y ótro de estambre, dígo de médias para cada vestido: y media docena de guantes blancos; todo que séa presto, porque como vengo de camino no téngo lo necesario para parecer en la corte.

M. You know how much I confide in you, buy me one pair of silk stockings, and another of worsted, I mean stockings for each suit: and half a dozen of white gloves; all as soon as may be, being come off a journey, I have not necessaries to appear at court.

S. Mañána à la noche estará aquí el vestido llano, y de alli à dos dias el guarnecido, en esto no avrá falta.

T. To-morrow night, the plain suit shall be bere, and, two days after, the laced, there shall be no failure in it.

A. Si

A. Si assí lo cumplís, M. If you perform it, I
no pido mas. desire no more.

C. Señór, aquí está Don S. Sir, Don Pédro is
Pédro. bere.

A. Entre su mercéd, M. Let him come in,
pués me la háce tan grán- since he does me so great a
de en adelantárse en ve- favour as to be before-band
nirme à vér, siendo mi with me in coming to see me,
obligación haver ido à be- when it was my duty to have
sárle la máno. gone to kiss his bands.

D. P. Dexémos cum- D. P. Let us lay aside
plimiéntos, que parécen compliments, which do not
mal éntre amigos verda- look well among real friends.
dérros. V. m^d. séa míi You are very welcome, Sir,
bién venido, y me alégro and I am glad to see you in
de verle buéno. good health.

A. Y yo lo mismo de M. And so am I to find
hallarlé aquí y buéno. you here and well.

D. P. Yá que ha lle- D. P. Since the happy
gádo la feliz hora de vol- hour is come, that we are
vérnos à juntár, décidme met again, tell me something
algúna cosa de lo que ha- of what you have seen in
véis visto en Fráncia, France, which I have so
que tanto la he deseádo much coveted to see my
ver. self.

A. Los que han cami- A. Travellers are often
nádo à véces son sospe- liable to be suspected, as
chósos, tomandóse la li- taking the liberty to invent
bertad de inventár lo que whatsoever their imagina-
les dícta su imaginacion ; tion dictates to them ; some
unos exagerando las cósas extolling things far beyond
míi allá de la verdád, y truth, and others despising
óetros despreciando quanto all that is out of their own
hái fuéra de sus propias countries. France is such
tiérras. Fráncia es tal que a one, that it needs no by-
no necesita de hypér- perboles to commend it, as
boles pára alabárla, te- having so much truly to be
niéndo tanto verdadero admired, that the eyes are
A 2 que

que admirár, que no se hártan los ójos de mirár ; y es vergüenza, que haya lénguas maldiciéntes que se atrévan à hablar mal della.

D. P. Por sabér con quénto desenfádo algunas personas cuéntan lo que apénas han soñado, yo dólí poco crédito à lo que óigo en las conversaciones que acáso se ofrécen, conociéndo, que no fáltan hombres, que se precian de mentir ; siéndo un ví- bién nacido se débe afren- tár.

D. P. *As I very well know with what an air some persons tell what they scarce dreamed, I give little credit to what I bear in conversation that accidentally occurs, being satisfied there are men that value themselves upon lying ; whereas it is a vice that all men who are well born ought to be ashamed of.*

A. Infame cosa es no tratár verdád.

D. P. Infinítos son los dáños que acarréan éssas malditas hablillas.

A. Quántos predicadores hái no son bastantes pára ponér fréno à las lénguas, mal lo harémos nosótros.

D. P. A que propósito es el predicár, si la vida del predicadór no corresponde con el sermón. Mas fuérza tiéne un mal exemplo que diéz pláticas fantas. Y lo que peór es, cómo los sermones se hacen por fines mundáños,

A. *It is an infamous thing not to speak truth.*

D. P. *Infinite mischiefs are the consequence of that cursed little tattle.*

M. *All the preachers in the world are not able to curb tongues, it is not likely that we should do it.*

D. P. *To what purpose is it to preach, if the preacher's life is not suitable to the sermon. One bad example is more prevalent than ten bly discourses. And what is still worse, the sermons being made for worldly ends, it is not to be wondered no*

no hái que espántar que *tbat they produce no spirit*-
no hágan frutos espiritu- *tual fruit*.
áles.

A. La mala vida de M. *The ill lives of the*
los eclesiásticos *es la cburcbmen are the ruin of*
perdición de los segláres. *the laity. But let us not*
Peró no nos vámos em- *launch out too far in other*
barcando en vidas ajénas ; *mens lives ; let every man*
cada uno míre por si, y *look to himself, and the*
andará el mundo mejór. *world will go better.*

D. P. Assí es ; volvá- *D. P. That is right ; let*
mos pues à vuéstro viáge, *us therefore return to your*
y contádme alguna cosa *travels, and tell me some-*
del. *thing of them.*

A. Que os hé de con- *A. What shall I tell*
tár? Estás relaciones pí- *you ? Those relations re-*
den mucho espácio ; si *quire much leisure ; if you*
desseáis informáros, leéd *desire to be informed, read*
éssos borradóres, en los *these notes, in whicb you*
quéles hallaréis muchas *will find many particulars,*
particularidádes, que íba *I still wrote down,*
assentando miéntras las te- *whilst they were fresh in*
nía fréscas en la memória. *my memory.*

D. P. Pára mi no *D. P. Nothing can be*
havrá mayór placér. Pe- *more pleasing to me. But*
ro decídme que os paré- *tell me your opinion of the*
ce de la nación Francésa. *French nation.*

A. Acérca de la Na- *A. As to the French na-*
ción Francésa no tengo *tion, I have nothing else to*
que decir ótra cosa, sino *say, than that all in gene-*
que todos, en común, son *ral are very civil ; but to*
múi civiles, pero es me- *treat with them, is requisite*
nestér una grande arte pa- *great consideration, because*
ra tratár con ellos, pues *they are very cunning and*
son múi sagáces y enga- *deceitful.*

D. P. Esso yá me lo *D. P. That I knew be-*
sabía yo antes, pués úno *fore, since one of them*
de ellos me engañó condos *cheated me of 200 pieces of*

mil pesos que le presté ; *eight that I lent him ; and y lo peor es, que jamás what is the worst, is, that oí palabia de él hasta la I never heard a word from semana pasada, que rece- him till last week, that I bí una carta suya. received a letter from him.*

A. A postaré, que es la M. I will lay a wager misma persona que yo ví that is the same person I en Orleáns, pues me ha- saw at Orleans, because he bló de v. m. este se lla- spoke to me of you, his name mába

D. P. El mismo, pero D. P. The very same, la carta que tengo, lléva but the letter I have from la fecha de París. him, bears its date from Paris.

A. Bien puéde ser, M. That may well be, porque segúñ me díxo, because as he told me, he tenía intención de partirse had a mind to set out for para París el dia sigui- Paris the next day. ente.

D. P. Que haré yo pa- D. P. What shall I do ra cobrár mi dinéro ? to get my money ?

A. Que ? Venírtse con- M. What ? Come to mígo à París, y obligarle Paris with me, and oblige allí que le pague ; yo in- him there to pay you ; I intento volvér allá dentro tend to return thither within de dos meses, y el me two months, and he told me díxo que quería estable- that he would settle himself cerce alla en la calle de there in St Anthony's street, San António, en donde vi- where his parents live. And ven sus Padres. Y con with this opportunity you esto v. m^d. tendrá el gusto will have the pleasure of see- de ver las muchas y mag- ing the many and magnifi- níficas fábricas que hái en cent buildings that are Fráncia, y especialmente in France, and especially el Palacio y jardines de the palace and gardens of Versailles, que son los me- Versailles, which are the jores del mundo. best in the world.

D. P. Así lo haré, y D. P. So I will, and I vóime ahóra à hablar so- go now to speak to my fa-

bre

bre ello à mi Padre que *ther about it, who is at*
está en casa. *home.*

A. A Diós pués, pero M. *Farewel then, but*
déxese ver mañana, y ha- *let me see you to-morrow,*
blarémos mas sobre esto. *and we will speak more up-*
on this subject.

D. P. Está bien ; à Dí- D. P. *It is well ; fare-*
os. *well.*



Colóquios Espanóles è Ingleses.

Spanish and English Colloquies.

Colóquio quarto. COLLOQUY IV.

Sobre várias Matérias, én- Upon several Subjects,
tre quatro Camarádas, between four Compa-
Diégo, Fernández, Tho- nions, James, Ferdi-
más, y Eduárdo. nand, Thomas, and Ed-
ward.

D. Y'A que hémos co- J. **N**OW we have
mido, vámonos dined, let us go
à paseár al jardín, que walk in the garden, which
dicén es buéno pára la di- they say is good for digestion,
gestión, y escusarémos de and we shall avoid sleeping
dormir la siesta. the afternoon nap.

F. Dezís bién, que ésta P. You are in the right,
costúmbre de dormir es for this custom of sleeping is
muí perezósa, y si no es very buriful, and unless it
en tiempo de grandíssima be when the heat is excessive,
calór, mejor es divertir- it is better to take some di-
nos. version.

T. No gastémos el ti- T. Let us not spend time
empo en ceremonías, que in ceremonies, for it is very

es muí mal gastádo, y no ill spent, and I do not lose gústo déllas. *ibem.*

E. A mi no me agrá. *E,* I like them not, but dan, mas la cortesía siém- civility is always good. pre es buéna.

D. Repáren bién en lo que viéren, y verán múa- what you see, and you will cha curiosidád en éste jar- see much curiosity in this dín, que es úno de los me- garden, which is one of the jóres que se hállan en éstas best that are in these parts. pártex.

F. Estos andámios son muí agradables por la sombra de los árboles, y lo odorífero de las múrtas. *F.* These walks are very agreeable for the shade of the trees, and the sweet scent of the mrtle.

T. Otra buena calidád tiénen, que es, ser lárgos pára evitar las muchas vueltas à que obligan los córtos; y lo áncho que puéden andár seis personas à la par con descánso. *T.* They have another good quality, which is, that they are long to save the often turning there must be in short ones; and their breadth, that six persons can walk abreast in them.

E. Las éras tan límpias que se puéde dormir en éllas; y según la yérba e- stá vérde parécen mullidas, y comvídán à echárse vite to lie down upon them. en éllas.

D. Esta enramáda es deleitósa en el veráno, es- puésta à todos los viéntos pára refrescár, y libre de los ráyos del sol.

F. Esta grúta contódo, en mi opinión, le háze múa- cha ventája en lo fresco, y en lo apacible, semejáse mucho con lo natural, y goza los adórnos del árte.

J. Take good notice of what you see, and you will see much curiosity in this garden, which is one of the best that are in these parts.

F. These walks are very agreeable for the shade of the trees, and the sweet scent of the mrtle.

T. They have another good quality, which is, that they are long to save the often turning there must be in short ones; and their breadth, that six persons can walk abreast in them.

E. The beds are so neat that they are fit to sleep on them; and the grass so green, that they look soft, and induce us to lie down upon them.

D. That arbour is delightful in summer, exposed to all winds to refresh, and free from the sun-beams.

F. However this grotto, in my opinion, is much beyond it for coolness, and agreeableness, it looks very natural, and has the ornaments of art.

T. Aquélla

T. Aquella fuente es T. That fountain is beau-
bella, y aquella cascada tisul, and that cascade
hace un ruido que parece makes a noise that seems to
alegra, y al mismo tiem- exhilarate, and at the same
po adormece los sentidos time lulls the senses asleep
con lo incessable del soní- with the incessant sound.
do.

E. Adelantémonos un F. Let us advance a lit-
poco à ver los frutales, y ile to see the fruit trees, and
gozár de su fruta. enjoy the fruit.

D. Pára mi no la hái J. None is more delicious
mas deliciosa que los hí- to me than figs, and bere
gos, y aquí los hái en per- they are in perfection.
fección.

F. Yo me conténto con F. I am satisfied with
duráznos, quando son peaches, when they are large
grández y madúros, como and ripe, as these on this
los déste arbol. tree.

T. Estos melocotones T. These melocotones
me llévan à mi los ójos, charm my eyes, and they
y tienén ellos un gusto have a sovereign taste.
soberáno.

E. Por no querér lo E. Because I will not be
que otro quiere, pues to- for the same as another is,
dos se han diferenciado, since you have all varied, I
yo escójo pára mi éstas make choice of those berga-
Péras bergamotas, y rega- mot pears, and let us treat
lémonos cada qual confór- ourselves every one to his
me à su apetito. own appetite.

D. No nos dexémos J. Let us not be delud-
llevár, como les niños, ed like children, by the fruit,
de la fruta, que Diós crió which God made for suste-
pára el sustento, y no pá- nance, and not to indulge
ra engolosinárnos. Escu- our appetite. Let us a while
chémos un rato el dulce listen to the sweet singing of
cánto de los pajarillos, the little birds, who with-
que sin ayuda de maestros out the help of masters make
hacen una musica, quán- such musick, as is the more

to mas natural, mas maravillosa. wonderful, the more natural it is.

F. Ellos los únos de los otros aprénden, y los que mas habilidad tienen salen mas diestros, como entre los hombres; que cada discípulo sále conforme al talento que Diós le dió, y no conforme al maestro. *F.* They learn of one another, and those which have the best capacity prove most skilful, as it is among men; for every learner proves according to the talent God has given him, and not according to the master.

T. El Ruiseñor es migliro de la naturaléza, y hace ventaja à todos los demás. No lo he visto, pero afirman que es tanta la fuerza que ponen en cantar, que se caen muertos. *T.* The nightingale is a wonder in nature, and surpasses all others. I have seen it, but it is affirmed that they sometimes strain themselves so much with singing, that they drop down dead.

E. La calandria no le queda à debér mucho al ruiseñor, y no se si à veces no le iguála; ni es tan estimar al guéro, pero sobre todos es el canario. *E.* The lark comes not far behind the nightingale, and perhaps sometimes equals it; and perhaps sometimes equals it; nor is the goldfinch less valuable, but the canary is beyond them all.

D. De los cantores habéis nombrado los principales y merecen ser estimados; pero que haya pajaros que apréndan à formar voz humana, y hablar palabras distintas, es lo mas de maravillar, y he oido yo mismo un pagayo que cantava de tal manera, que quántos le vieron sin verle, juzgavan que era persona humana. *J.* You have named the chiefest of the singers, and they deserve to be valued; but that there should be birds that learn to form a human voice, and speak distinct words, is most to be admired, and I myself have heard a parrot that sung after such a manner, that all who saw him did not see him, and concluded it was some human person.

F. También háblan las maricas, y los tórdos; pero jamás con la perfección que los Papagáyos; y es digno de reparar que teniendo estas aves pícos y bocas como nosotros, puedan formar palabras, lo qual por ésto éllas hacen allá en el gaznate.

E. Magpies, and black-birds, also talk; but never so perfectly as parrots; and it is worth observing, that those birds having beaks, and not mouths like us, they can form words, which they do within their throats.

T. Múcho hái que considerár en el hablar y cantar de las aves; pero también me paréce que merece nuéstra atención aquella prodigiosa variedad de colores, que se halla entre ellas, porque apenas el arte ha llegado a igualárlas.

E. Mui hermosas las produce nuéstra *Európa*, pero no llégan con mucho a las que se hallan en la *Asia*, y la *América*.

D. Conversando acerca de las aves nos hallamos entre éstos estanques, que se hallan mui bien provistos de todos los géneros de péces que viven en semejantes aguas, y hái diferentes géneros déllos.

F. Lo principal en estos estanques son picas, o lúdos, y cárpas; pero en éste río se cogen infinitas truchas, y a su tiempo salmones que suben de la

F. Much reflexion may be made upon the talking and singing of birds; but I am of opinion that the prodigious variety of colours, that is found among them, deserves our observation, for art has scarce been able to match them.

E. Europe produces very beautiful birds, but they do not come near those that are found in Asia, and America.

D. Discoursing concerning the birds we are come among these ponds, which are very well stored with all the sorts of fish that live in such waters, there are several sorts of them.

F. The chiefest in these ponds are pikes, or jacks, and carps; but in this river an infinite number of trouts are taken, and in the season, salmon, that come up mar-

mar à desovár, y después from the sea to spawn, and en su sazón los salmonzil- afterwards at their time the los que báxan à criárse en small salmon that go down la mar. to thrive in the sea.

T. 'Esta es otrá de las maravillas de la natura- léza, o hablándo con mas propriedád, de la divina sabiduría, la immensidád de géneros de péces, sus diferentes fórmas, aquél- la espantosa grandeza de los únos, y la rara peque- ñez de otros.

E. Múcha es la distin- ción en los tamáños, cómo también en la figúra, o hechura, peró en lo que for beauty, I know not of tóca à hermosúra, no sé que se halle en algúno dél- los, ántes los mas son dis- fórmes, y poco agradables à la vista, sin tener cosa que conténte à los ójos, a- demás de ser múdos, y faltárlas voz.

D. Si no puéden entre- tenér los ójos, ni los oídos ; aloménos no les fálta con que satisfacér el gústo ; pués no hái mayór regálo que el que nos dan la mar, y los ríos, en tan vários plátos como déllos se sá- can, si no fáltan buénos cocinéros que los sépan guisár.

T. This is another of the wonders of nature, or to speak more properly, of the divine wisdom, the immensity of the sorts of fishes, their different shapes, that hideous magnitude of some, and the strange smallness of others.

E. There is a great di- versity in sizes, as also in the figure, or make, but as on the contrary most of them are misshapen, and no way pleasing to the sight, having nothing agreeable to the eyes, besides their being dumb, and having no voice.

J. Though they cannot entertain the eyes, nor the ears ; however, they do not want something to please the taste ; for there are no greater dainties than those the sea, and rivers afford us, in such variety of dishes as are taken from them, if there be no wants of cooks that know how to dress them.

F. No quiero despreciár lo que tanta parte del mundo estima ; pero para mi mas vale una pierna de carnero, o un lomo de vaca que quanto las aguas producen ; y si vamos a las aves, estas en delicadeza sobrepújan quanto hái en el universo para el sustento humano.

T. Digo que tenéis bien gusto, y me atengo yó à la carne que cría carne, y satisface, dexando el estómago bien proveido para en adelante ; siéndo el pescado de la naturaléza del eleménto en que se cría, que por mas que se hárte una persona, luégo se hällá con hambre, porqué no queda substancia.

E. No puédo ir contra ésse parecer, pero con todo vémos que hái géntes en el mundo que mas viven de pescado que de carne, y noobstante son robústas, y en las grandes mésas tiénen en mucho el salmon, las langostas, las ostras, y otros muchos géneros ; y los pescados salados, y en escabeche dan mas nutrimento, entre los quáles se puéden contár el abadéjo, el esturion, y el atún.

F. I will not undervalue that which so great part of the world values ; but for my part I had rather have a leg of mutton, or a sirloin of beef, than all that the waters produce ; and if we go on to the fowls, they in delicacy exceed all the world affords for the sustenance of men.

T. I say you are in the right, and I am for flesh which breeds flesh, and satisfies, leaving the stomach well furnished for the time to come ; whereas fish is of the nature of the element it is bred in, so that though a man eat never so much to satiety, he is presently hungry again, because no substance remains.

E. I cannot oppose that opinion, however we see there are people in the world who live more upon fish than upon flesh, and nevertheless they are strong, and at great tables they bigly value salmon, lobsters, oysters, and many other sorts ; and fish that is salted, or pickled affords more nutriment, among which may be reckoned poor jack, surgeon, and tunny fish.

D. Con qualquier cosa que nos criemos es cierto que hemos de crecer, y tanto que we are bred with, it is certain that we shall thrive, hallárnos bien; así vémos que no hái hombres mas fuertes y bien dispuestos que los de algunas pártes mui septentrionales, dónde desde la niñez, su principal sustento, es pan de cebada, y avéna, alguna leche, raíces, sin saber que cosa es vino, y mui poco de carne, o pescado.

D. *Whatsoever it is that we are bred with, it is certain that we shall thrive, there are no men stronger, and lustier than those of éstos que los de algunas some of the very northern parts, where from their inles, dónde desde la niñez, fancy, their main sustenance su principal sustento, es is barley, or oaten bread, pan de cebada, y some milk, roots, without algúna leche, raíces, sin being ever acquainted with fabér que cosa es vino, y wine, and very little with mui poco de carne, o pes- flesh, or fish. cado.*

F. Los que se crían con regalo no pueden con estos mantenimientos. La naturaleza con poco se conténta, pero hase de haber el cuérpo à ello desde los primeros años, que después es tarde. Mirémos us look upon our nuéstras dámas melindrosas, si les pusieran delante lo que son regalos para nuestras labradoras, no les try women, not one morsel entrará bocado en el cuérpo.

F. *Those who are daintily bred cannot bear that sort of food. Nature is satisfied with little, but the body must be innured to it from the first years, for afterwards it is too late. Let us look upon our squeamish ladies, if they should have such things set before them, as are dainties for our countrywomen, not one morsel would go into their stomach.*

T. Yá que se ha hablado tanto del comér, razón tambien se ha de bebér, y dexando aparte el agua que crío Diós en general no sólo para los hombres, sino también para quántos animales ha puuesto en este mundo, es el vino el mas soberano

T. *Since so much has been said of eating, it is but reasonable we should not forget that we are also to drink, leaving aside the water which God created not only for men, but also for all the creatures he has placed in this world in general, wine is the most sovereign of all*

soberáno de quántos li- *the liquors that have been*
quóres hasta este día se han *known to this day, or that*
conocido, o que las edá- *future ages, and human in-*
des venidéras, y la humá- *vention will ever find out for*
na invención hallarán pa- *the benefit of rational crea-*
ra bién de las criatúras ra- *tures.*
cionáles.

E. Los vinos que pro- E. *The wines Spain ad-*
dúce sólo *España* apénas *alone produces are hardly to*
se puéden contár, pués *be reckoned up, what then*
que será de tódas las ótras *must there be in all other*
tiérras? Hablár desso fué- *countries? To talk of that*
ra nunca acabár. El ví- *would be endless. Wine in*
no en general tiéne mű- *general has many virtues*
chas virtúdes templada- *moderately used, and with-*
ménite usado, y sin ser me- *out being obliged to have re-*
nester acudir à los médi- *course to physicians, or an-*
cos que nos las dígan, o *cient authors, experience*
à los autóres antiguos, la *teaches us, that it gives*
éspériéncia nos enséña que *strength, makes the coun-*
da fuerzas, alégra el ró- *tenance cheerful, fortifies*
stro, fortifica los nérvios, *the nerves, helps the sight*
ayúda à la vista de los ójos, *of the eyes, cherishes the sto-*
esfuérza el estomágo, há- *mach, causes good digestion,*
ce buéna digestiion, despi- *sharpens the appetite, causes*
érta el apetito, hácet buén *sound sleep, drives away me-*
suéño, quíta la tristeza, y *lancholy, and rejoices the*
póne alegría en el corazón, *heart, which are sufficient*
que son bastantes alabán- *commendations, and known*
zas, y verdádes conocí- *truths, which no man can*
das, que no hái quien las *deny, and besides all this it*
puéda negar, y sin tódo *is so agreeable to the palate,*
esto es tan agradáble al *that so many are ruined un-*
paladár que por ésse solo *ly for that pleasure.*
gusto hai tántos que se pi-
érdan.

D. En verdád que ha- J. *In truth you have*
véis acertádo en no can- *been in the right in not tir-*
sárnos con los disparátes *sing us with the absurdities*
de

de muchos de los antíguos, con que siempre nos están empalagando los modernos que quieren ganar fama de muy leídos, porque son tan enfadosas sus reglas, que no hay paciencia que baste para ellas. Uno nos enseña quanta agua se ha de mezclar con el vino; otro pone tassa en las veces que se ha de beber; otro nos dice hasta que edad nos hemos de abstener; otro no quiere que lo beban las mujeres; y así otras mil tarás conforme a lo que cada uno de ellos tenía entonces en la cabeza.

F. Yo no entiendo para que son tantos preceptos, todo hombre templado sabe lo que en este caso le conviene, sin que sean menester cuéntos viéjos de dos mil años; y los borrachos se rién, y reñegan de todas éstas vejanzas. Quanto y mas que hái mózos que no necesitan menos de un trago de vino que los viejos, y hái estómagos que requieren dobladá la cantidad que otros. Pues decir que no lo beban las mugeres tambien tiene su pedazo de locura, como si sus cu-

F. I do not understand what so many precepts are for, every moderate man knows what is fit for him in this case, without standing in need of old stories of two thousand years; and drunks laugh at, and curse all those antiquities. Besides that, there are some young men who have no less occasion for a glass of wine than the old, and there are stomachs that require double the quantity as others. Then to say that women must not drink it, is also a piece of madness; as if their bodies were not human, and did érpos

érgos no fuérán humáños, *not stand in need of that*
y no necessitáran de aquél *comfort as well as men.*
alivio también como los
hombres.

T. Que mayór locúra T. What greater mad.
puéde havér que el ir à pe- *ness can there be than to go*
dít consejo de los muertos *ask advice of the dead, for*
pára lo que estámos vién- *those things we see with our*
do con los ójos, y palpán- *eyes, and feel with our*
do con las manos? Peró *bands? But that custom is*
está éssa costúmbre tan in- *so established, that the bea-*
troducida, que no sólo en *then philosophers are not often*
las conversaciónes entrán *ly thrust into conversation,*
los philosophos gentiles, *without bead or tail; but*
sin que ni para que; mas *the very preachers stun us*
los mismos predicadóres *with sentences from Plato,*
nos atúrden con sentén- *Seneca, Pliny, Socrates,*
cias de Platón, de Seneca, *&c. as if there were no bo-*
de Plínio, de Sócrates, &c. *ly fathers, and christian*
cómo si no huviéra, sán- *doctors to have recourse to.*
tos pádres, y doctóres
christiános à quién acudír.

E. No hái cósa mas e- E. Nothing is more nota-
vidénte que los grándes *rious than the great bene-*
biénes que háce el vino al *buman race receives*
género humano; peró *from wine; but at the same*
también es gran lástima *time it is a great pity that*
que la demasia cáuse tán- *the excess of it shoud occa-*
tos dáños, y no es de ef- *sion so many mischiefs, nor*
pantár, porqué según ré- *is it to be wondered at, for*
glas de philosophía la cor- *according to the maxims of*
rupción de lo mejor es la *philosophy, the corruption of*
peór, es à sabér, que *the best things is worst, that*
quánto mejores son las có- *is, how much the better*
fas en si mismas tanto *things are in themselves, so*
mas pernicioñas son, quán- *much the more pernicious*
do o éllas se corrómpen, *they are, when either they*
o nosócras usámos mal *are themselves corrupted, or*
délidas.

D. Bién

D. Bién haveis repará- J. You have observed
do en éllo, porqué es ci- right, for it is certain that
erto que no hai cosa que nothing produces more mis-
mas máles acarrée que el chiefs than too much drink-
demasiado bebér. Quán- ing. How many murders,
tas muertes, quántos al- bow many uproars, bow
borotos, quántas deshone- many lewd practices bas-
stidádes ha occasionádo la drunkenness occasioned; and
embriaguéz; y quántos bow many thousands, with-
milláres, sin hacer daño à out doing harm to others
ótrós han destruído su bave destroyed their own
lud, è incurrido en infini- health, and fallen into infinite
tas desgracias, por havérse misfortunes by having put
sacádo de juicio con éste tbemselvés beside their rea-
abominable vicio; sin ha- son by this abominable vice;
blár de la deshónra, o por not to speak of the dishonour,
mejór decir infámia de or to speak more properly of
ponérse un hómbre en the infamy of a man's put-
peór estádo que las béstias ting himself into a worse
mas brútas, por tan estra- condition than the most bru-
gádo apetito cómo es el tal beasts, for the sake of so
bebér con demasia.

drpraved an appetite as

drinking too much.

F. En muchas pártex del mundo, no las quiéro nombrár por no offendér à nadie, y por no ser ne- cessário, pués todos los conócen, se ha introduci- do tanto ésta maldita co- stúmbre, que el emborra- chárse no se tiéne por a- frénta; ántes hái lócos, que no les puédo dar ótro ti- tulo, que se prémian de emborrachár à ótrós, y cuéntan éstas fealdádes có- mo si fuéran las mayóres hazáñas. Y me avergu-

F. In several parts of the world, I will not name them to avoid giving offence to any body, and because it is not necessary, since all men know them, this cursed custom has so far taken place, that to be drunk is not looked upon as a disgrace; on the contrary there are mad men, for I can give them no other title, who value themselves upon making others drunk, and relate those shameful actions, as if they were the greatest énço

énto de decíllo, hái yá *exploits*. *And I am ashamed to tell it, there are* mugéres que se iguálan en *med to tell it, there are* ésta viléza con los hómbres mas infámes, espon- *now women that can match* niéndose à qualquier defa- *the most infamous men in* tino ; pués haviéndo per- *this vile practice, exposing* dido la razón, poco hái *themselves to any folly ; for* que fiár de lo demás. *when they have lost their* *reason, there is little trust-* *ing to the rest.*

T. Con ser cosa natural el bebér agua, no se han contentado los hombres con ella ; que en las tierras adónde no náce vino, han inventado otros géneros de breváges, entre los quáles el mas usádo es la cervéza, la qual hacen tan fuérte que à veces soprepúja el vino, aunqué no es tan sana ; con que le falta lo buéno, y le sobra lo mállo, y en particular lléna los cuérpos de ventosidad.

E. Pués la cídra, aunque es mas natural, y le hace mucha ventaja à la cervéza, no puéde competir con el vino, siendo muí crúda ; con que causa desconciérto en los que no se han bién acostumbrádo à ella.

D. También se bébe el zúmo de las péras, y es tenido por mas pernicioso que la cídra. La alója es cosa regalada en el

T. Though it be natural to drink water, men have not been satisfied with it, for in those countries which produce no wine, they have invented other sorts of liquors, among which, the most usual is beer, which they make so strong, that it sometimes exceeds wine, though it is not so wholesome, so that it wants the good, and has too much of the evil, and particularly it fills the bodies with wind.

E. Then as for cider, though it is more natural, and much preferable to beer, it cannot stand in competition with wine, as being very raw, so that it occasions fluxes in such as are not well used to it.

J. The juice of pears (perry) is also drunk, and is looked upon as more mischievous than cider. Mead is very delicious in summer, veráno,

veráno, si se repára en solo el apetito ; pero si mirámos la salud, es muy fria health, it is too cold for the para el estomago, y por tanto es customary, to temesclarla con un poco de per it with a little brandy ; agua ardiente ; pero aun even in that case it is en ésto es menester andar requisite to use caution, that con tiénto que no sea demasiada. it be not too much.

F. En buena conversación nos hemos metido, que quién nos oyese, pudiera tenernos en opinión de buenos bebedores, sin havér merecido tan mala fama. Volvamos pues a iben return home, whilst casa mientras se hace hora de cenar, que ya preve se irá llegando, y no faltará en que entretenernos.

T. Tenéis mucha razón, pues agóra da el reloj las siete, y es bueno cenar temprano, para no acostarse con el estómago cargado, y tener tiempo de parlar, y divertirnos.

E. 'Esso muy bien se hace sobre cena, y mas con un trago de vino moderado, que así alegra el corazón.

V. We are got into a very fine discourse, that if any should bear us they might take us for good drinkers, though we have not deserved that bad name. Let us supper-time comes on, for it will soon draw near, and we shall not want something to divert us.

T. You are much in the right, for the clock now strikes seven, and it is good to sup early, to avoid going to bed with a full stomach, and to have time to chat and to divert ourselves.

E. That can be very well done after supper, especially with a moderate glass of wine, for so it cheers the heart.



Coloquios Espanóles è Ingleses.
Spanish and English Colloquies.

Colóquio quinto. COLLOQUY V.

'Entre dos Dámas, dos Caballeros, y dos Criadas. Between two Ladies, two Gentlemen, and two Maid-Servants.

Sobre várias Matérias. Upon various Subjects.

D. I. **V**enid acá Ma- ria, y compo- nedme éste tocado ; no os detengáis en impertinéncias, bién sabéis que no presúmo de mí, ni enamorár à nadie ; pára mi el adórno decente, pára no parecer ridí- cula. **C**ome bither Mary, and do not dwell upon impertinences, you know I have no conceit of my self, nor do I desire to make any body fall in love ; it is enough for me to be decently dressed, not to appear ridiculous.

Cr. I. Es v. m. muí facil de contentár, dichó- sa yo en servír à quién tiéne tan buén gústo ; y bien desdichádas de las nér úna Dáma, y por ciò- bo les paréce que no cósa bién hécha.

I. Serv. *Madam,* you are easily pleased, I am happy in serving one that has so good a fancy ; and they who must be four hours standing to dress a lady, and after all they think nothing well done.

D. I. Si en mi hallá- res cósa buena, no quíero

I. L. If you see any thing that is good in me, I would

que me lo dígas, que pa- *not bave you tell me of it,*
réce adulación, cuéntalo, *for it looks like flattery, you*
si quisiéres, en mi ausén- *may tell it, if you will, in*
cia; lo malo que en mi *my absence; what ill you*
viéres, dímelo à mi, que *see in me, tell me of it, and*
te lo agradeceré; y callalo *I will thank you; and con-*
afuéra. *ceal it abroad.*

Cr. 2. Mi Señóra Do-
ña Susána está aquí.

D. 1. Pués la tiénes al-
lá, sin decírlle que éntre? *Como os hacéis Señóra*
tan estráña; siéndo tan a-
migas, pára que usáys de
cumplimiéntos, sabiendo
que no gústo dellos?

D. 2. No paréce cor-
tesía entrárse sin avisár; y
aunque nuéstra amistád
paréce discúlpa, siémpre
es buéno el decóro, y dí-
cen que la demasiáda fa-
miliaridád cáusa despré-
cio.

D. 1. 'Esso no se en-
tiénde éntre nosótras; pe-
ró aquí viéne Don Juán,
que es persona de mucho
mérito, y muí entretení-
do.

Cabal. 1. Mil áños vi-
va quién tánta hónra me
háce, mereciéndo yó tan
póco; aunque no estói
sin mérito, pués trahigo a-
quién à Don Rodrigo, en
quién serán bién emple-
adas éssas alabanzas.

2 Serv. My Lady Su-
fanna is bere.

1 L. Do you keep her
tbere, without bringing her
in? Madam, why do you
make your self so great
a stranger, when we are
such friends, why do you
use compliments, knowing I
do not love them?

2 L. It does not look like
good breeding, to come in
without giving notice; and
tbo' our friendship seems an
excuse, yet decency is al-
ways good, and it is a say-
ing, that too much familia-
rity breeds contempt.

1 L. That is not to be
understood between us; but
bere comes Don John, who
is a person of much worth,
and very good company.

1 Gent. Long may they
live who do me so much bo-
nour, when I deserve so lit-
tle; tbo' I am not quite
void of merit, for I have
brought Don Rodrigo, on
whom those commendations
may be well bestowed.

Cab. 2. No quíero res- 2 Gent. I will nat an-
pondér, no piénsen éstas swer, lest these ladies shoule
Señoras que venímos de tbink, that we have agreed
conciérto à decir bién de to speak favourably of our
nosótrós mismos. selves.

D. 1. Sienténsese v^s. m^s. 1 L. Be pleased to sit
sin ceremonias, que es down without ceremony, for
tiempo perdido el que se all the time that is spent in
gásta en éllas. it is lost.

Cab. 1. No es ceremó- 1 Gent. The respect that
nia el respéto que se débe is due to Ladies is no cere-
à las Dámas; ni es lisón- mony; nor is it any flat-
ja decir lo que está patén- tery to utter that which is
te à todos; y por ésto po- apparent to all men; and
dré afirmár que éntre las therefore I may affirm, that
ótras perfecciones que a- among all the perfections
compáñan à mi Señóra that attend my Lady I-
Dóña Isabel, se esméra en sabel, she excels in the
escogér criádas; qué si no choice of her maids; for if
estuvieran preséntes dos there were not two such
táles bellézas, pareciéra beauties present, that of
soberána la desta donzél- this maiden would seem sur-
la, à quien Diós haga di- prizing, God make her ve-
chósa. ry fortunate.

D. 1. Si le decís à la 1 L. If you tell a wo-
mugér que es hermósa ú- man once that she is hand-
na vez, el diablo se lo some, the devil will tell her
dirá diéz, según la vul- so ten times, according to
gár opinión; por ésto me- the vulgar notion; for
jór es callár las alabanzas, which reason it is better to
aunqué séan verdadéras, forbear praises, though they
que no ponérles motivos be true, than to give them
de vanidád, que siémpre occasion for vanity, which
fóbran en nosótroras. is always overflowing in us.

D. 2. No se que tiénen 2 L. I know not what
los hómbres, que por mas ails men, that though they
que apetézcan las hermó- are never so fond of beauti-
fas cómo haya dinéros se ful women, provided there be
cásan con las féas. money, they marry the ugly.

Cab. 2. 'Ellos dicen 2 Gent. *T*hey say they que las tóman à peso, sin *t*ake them by *w*eight, with-mirár en la hechúra. *out regarding the fashion.*

D. 1. Si no fuéra assí, 1 L. *If it were not for* muchas desgraciádas se *t*hat, many unfortunate fuéran vírgenes à la sepul- ones would carry their mai-túra. *maidenbeads to their graves.*

Cab. 1. Despoblárase 1 G. *That way the déssa manéra el mundo, world would be unpeopled,* pués es verdád conocida, since it is a known truth, que pára úna buéna cára *t*hat for one good face there hái tres málas, y mas de are three bad ones, and a-quattro que apénas se pué- bove four that can scarce be den llamár passadéras. *called tolerable.*

D. 2. Por lo que se ha 2 L. *That which has* dicho, hái tantos mal ca- been said is the reason that sados; porque tomándose there are so many unhappy à peso, no puéden con la couples; for as they take carga, y dan con élla en one another by weight, they el suélo, buscando ótros cannot bear the burden, but entretenimientos. *let it drop to seek other di-versions.*

Cab. 2. No salen siém- 2 Gent. *Marriages are pre desgraciádos los casa- not always unhappy by re-miéntos por las málas cá- son of the bad faces, but ras, antes mas véces por oftnier on account of the las peóres condiciones. worse conditions.*

D. 1. Pués assí es, me 1 L. *Since it is so, I am paréce que cómo hái Tri- of opinion, that as there bunáles pára todos delitos, are Courts for all crimes, le havía dehaver particular there ought to be in parti-pára los que cométen los cular for those that mar-casados; no digo sólo pá- ried persons are guilty of; ra los adultérios, pero I do not mean only for a-también para castigár las dulteries, but also to punish cùlpas que se cométen én- the faults that are commit-tre marido y mugér en ted between husband and no tratárse cómo dében wife in not treating one a-con amór, y respéto, neither as they ought, with dexándose*

dexándose llevar de sus *affection, and respect, giving way to their passions,* érde la paz pará siempre. *which destroys some for ever.*

Cab. 1. 'Eosos juéces 1 G. Those judges ought havían de tener don de *to have the gift of prophecy;* prophecía; que de ótra *for otherwise it would be* manéra fuéra imposible *impossible to decide who had* averiguár quién tenía mas *been most to blame in those* culpa en éstas pendéncias *bome broils;* and for the caseras; y las mas véces *most part the women are* son las mugéres las que- *the plaintiffs, the men being* xófas, callando los hóm- *silent to avoid discovering* bres por no descubrir su *their shame.*
astrénta.

Cab. 2. Pués se ha ha- 2 G. Since mention has blado de juicios, aunqué been made of judgments, no séa à este propósito, though it be not to this pur- sino les desagrada à é- pose, if it be not displeasing stas Señoras, diré uno no- to these Ladies, I will re- table del Rey Don Pédro, late a very notable one of que por ser desgraciado, King Peter, whom because le llannaron el cruel. he was unfortunate, they called the cruel.

D. 2. Diga v. m. mui 2 L. Tell it, in God's en buéna hora, pués no name, Sir, since we are tenemos obligación de a- not bound to confine our tárnos à úna matéria, y selves to one subject, and la variedad es agradable. variety is pleasing.

Cav. 2. Con éssa licén- 2 G. Upon that permis- cia digo, que un Arcedi- sion, I say, that an Arch- áno de la Iglesia de Sevil- deacon of the church of Se- la, mató à un zapatéro, vil killed a shoemaker, and y un hijo suo fué à pe- a son of his went to demand dír justicia. Condenóle justice. The ecclesiastical el Juéz Ecclesiástico en Judge condemned him not to que no dixesse misa un say mass in one year. Soon año. Désde à pocos dí- after King Peter came to as víno el Rey Don Pédro Sevil, and the dead man's a Sevilla, y el hijo del son complained to him of muerto

muerto se le quexó de la *that murder*. The King asked her muerte. El Rey le *ed bim*, whether he had peregrinó, si havía pedido justice. He told do justicia. El le contó *him the case as it was*. The el caso cómo passaba. king said to him, I have you Dijo el Rey, Serás tu homb courage enough to kill him, bre para matalle, pues no since they will not do you te hacén justicia? Si Se justice? Yes, Sir, answered ñor, respondió el zapate the shoemaker. Do so then, ro. Pues hazlo así, dixo said the king. The next day el Rey. El dia siguiente the arch-deacon walking ve yéndo el Arcediáno bien ry near the king in a pro cerca del Rey en una pro cession, the injured man cessión, llegóse el agravi slept up, and stabbed him ádo, y dióle dos puñalá in two places, so that be das de que cayó muerto. dropt down dead. The of Prendióle la justicia, y ficers apprebeded him, and mando el Rey que le trux the king ordered that be éssen ante el, y preguntó should be brought before him, porqué havía muerto and asked him why he killed el hombre. El mózo dixo, that man. The young man Señor, porqué mato a mi said, Sir, because he killed padre; y aunque pedí ju my father, and though I sticia no me la hicieron. demanded justice, it was El juéz eclesiástico, que not done me. The ecclesi cerca estaba, respondió a judicial judge, who was by, por si, que se la havía hé answered for himself, that cho, y muí cumplida. El he bad done him justice, and Rey quiso sabér la justicia. very fully. The king would El juéz respondió que le know what justice it was. havía condenado que en un The judge answered he had año no dixesse misa. El condemned him not to say Rey dixo a su alcálde, Sol mass in a year. The king tárde ésse hombre, y yó le then said to the goaler, Dis condéno, que en un año miss that man, and I con demn him not to sow any shooes in a year.

D. i. Si mirámos en el i L. If we look upon modo de proceder, bien the manner of the proceed se

se ve que no es conforme *ing*, it is plain it is not ac-
à las léyes; mas si en las *cording to law*; but if the
léyes no se halla la justi- *law will not afford justice*,
cia, razón es que no falte *it is but reasonable that o-*
por ótra vía. El matar al *tber means be found for it*.
clérigo el ofendido, pa- *The plaintiff's killing a cler-*
réce sacrilégio también *gyman, looks like sacrilege*
cómo vengánza, según la *as well as revenge, accord-*
opinión christiana, y con *ing to the christian notion,*
todo tiéne su justificación, *and yet it is in some manner*
siéndo por mandado de *justifiable, being done by the*
un Réy, que es juez supré- *command of a king, who is*
mo, y por no havér otro *supreme judge, and there be-*
camino de castigár tan *ing no other way to punish*
gráve delito: pués el no *so heinous a crime: for the*
decir missa en un año no *not saying mass during a*
era pena competente à tal *year, was not an equiva-*
maldad, y las que comé- *lent penalty to such an of-*
ten las personas dedicá- *fence, and those that are*
das à Diós, merécen ma- *committed by persons dedi-*
yor castigo que las de los *cated to God, deserve grea-*
segláres. *ter punishment than those*
of the laity.

Cab. i. No pudiéra a-
vérlo decidido mejor el *could not have decided it*
mas famoso letrado; y é- *better; and this case puts me*
ste caso me tráhe à la me- *in mind of what the Alcalde*
moria lo que hizo el Al- *Calderon did. A servant*
cálde Calderón. Fuése à *belonging to certain religious*
quexár à el un criado de *men went to complain to*
unos Religiósos, de que ha- *bim, that having served*
viéndoles servido el tiém- *them the time he was oblig-*
po à que estaba obligado *ed to by contrast, they*
por concierto, no le que- *would not pay him, that be*
rian pagár, porqué se *might stay with them, they*
quedásse con ellos, pare- *liking his service. The Al-*
ciéndoles bien su servicio. *cálde, or judge, sent for*
El Alcalde embio à lla- *the father procurator, in-*
már al padre Procurádor, *treating him as a favour,*
supli-

i G. *The ablest lawyer*
better; and this case puts me
in mind of what the Alcalde
Calderon did. A servant
belonging to certain religious
men went to complain to
bim, that having served
them the time he was oblig-
ed to by contrast, they
would not pay him, that be
might stay with them, they
liking his service. The Al-
cálde, or judge, sent for
the father procurator, in-
treating him as a favour,
supli-

suplicando por mercé *that he would come to bis*
viniéssse à su casa, à tratár bouse, to discourse about a
sobre cierto negocio; y certain affair; and cbarg-
aviso à un Alguazil, que ed an Alguazil, (or officer,)
en viniéndo le tomásse la that when he came, he
múla, en que venía, y la should take the mule he rode
pusiéssse à buen recáudo. on, and secure ber. When
Venido el, recibióle el he came, the Alcalde re-
Alcálde con mucha cor- ceived him very courteously,
tesía, y le rogó pagásse a- and desired him to pay that
qué'l pobre hombre, que poor man, who had a mind
se quería ir à su tierra. to go away into his own
El procuradór se sonrió, country. The procurator
diciendo, v. m. no es nu- smiling, said, Sir, you are
éstro juéz, finó de los se- not our judge, but only for
gláres, si algo debémos à laymen, if we owe that
éssse hombre, pídalo ánte man any thing, let him de-
nuestro juéz, el quál le mand it before our judge,
hará justicia. Con ésto who will do him justice.
se despidió, y pidiendo su With this he took his leave,
múla, díxo el mózo, que and enquiring for his mule,
un Alguazil se la havia lle- the servant said an Algu-
vado. Bolvió à quexárse zil had carried her away.
al Alcálde, el quál le ref- He went back to complain
póndio: Señór, vuéstra to the Alcalde, who answer-
reverencia no me podrá ed him. Your reverence
negár que la mula es se- cannot deny but that your
glár. Cómo tal la guar- mule is of the laity. As
dó, hasta que pague el such he kept her, till the
procurádor al criádo. procurator paid the ser-
vant.

D. 2. Buena gracia tu- 2 L. Indeed the Alcalde
vo por cierto el Alcálde. was very pleasant. All judges
Táles debiéran de ser tó- ought to be like him, for the
dos los juéces, para alí- benefit of those who cannot
vio de los que no le hal- be otherwise relieved. And
lán por ótra manéra. Y since we are upon judgments,
pués va de sentencias, vá- take this also. There was
ya tambien esta. Trahian a controversy in an univer-
pleyto

pleito en una universidad sity, about precedence before quién iría delante, tween the doctors of law, los doctores juristas, y los and the doctors of physick. de medicina. Preguntó el The judge asked the parties, juéz à las partes; Quán- When a man is carried to do llévan algúno à justi- execution for being a thief, ciár por ladrón, qual va which goes foremost, the delante, el que ajustician, criminal, or the executio- o el verdugo? Respondi- ner? They answered, the éron, el que ajustician va criminal goes before. If it delante. Si así es, díxo is so, said the judge, let the el juéz, vayan delante los lawyers go foremost as juristas como ladrones, y thieves, and let the physi- sigan los médicos como cians follow them as exe- verdugos. cutioners.

Cab. 2. Ya que hémos 2 G. Since we are fal- dado con los médicos, len upon physicians, I will daré yó mi badajáda. En let my clapper go. At pope la mesa del papa Alexán- Alexander the vith's table dro vi. se disputaba un it was argued one day, día, si éra provechoso que whether it were advanta- huviéisse en la republica gious to the public to have médicos? La mayór parte physicians. The majority túvo que no; y alegaron affirmed it was not, and en su razón, que Róma e- alledged to make good their stuvo 600 años sin éllas. assertion, that Rome sub- Díxo el papa, que el no fisted 600 years without éra de aquel parecer; por- them. The pope said be qué à faltár éllas, crece- was not of that opinion; be- ría tanto la multitud de cause if there were none of los hombres, que no ca- them, the multitude of men brían en el mundo. would increase so much, that the world could not contain them.

D. 1. No digámos mal 1 L. Let us not speak ill de los médicos, pués en of physicians, since when teniendo necesidád los ha- we shall be in want, we vémos de llamár aunque must send for them, though nos

nos pese, y éllas à véces *ever so much against our*
 nos hácen mal porque *af-* *wills, and they sometimes*
 sí lo queremos, como le *do us harm because we will*
 púdo suceder à un hom- *bave it so, as might hap-*
 bre mui rico, que havi- *pen to a very rich man,*
 éndose hallado algo in- *who having found himself*
 dispuesto la noche antes, *somewhat indisposed the*
 embió à llamar un médi- *night before, be had a phy-*
 co ; el qual venido, havi- *sician called; who being*
 éndole tomado el púls, *come, and having felt his*
 preguntó, si comía bién ? *pulse, asked, whether he*
 Respondió, que si. Bol- *did eat his meat heartily ?*
 vió à preguntar el me- *He answered be did. The*
 dico, si dormía bién ? *physician asked again, whe-*
 Respondió, que si. Re- *ther be slept well, be answer-*
 plícó el médico, Pués yó *ed be did. The physician*
 os daré con que se os quí- *replied, Then I will give*
 te todo ésto. *you something that shall re-*
move all that.

Cab. I. Buena respuesta; 1 G. A good answer ;
 y bién empleado el qui- and it is not done amiss to
 tárle la salud à quién no deprive one of his health,
 está conténto con ella. A- who is not satisfied with it.
 unqué no paréscá tan a- Though it looks not so exact
 justádo en todo, por havér in all points, since it con-
 cúra y salud, diré lo que cerns curing, and health :
 me ha venido à la cabé- I will tell what is come in-
 za. Descalabró uno à su to my bead. A man broke
 mugér, por cierta terri- his wife's bead for her in-
 bilidád que en ella havía, tolerable temper, and bad
 y curóla con mucha cósta ber cured with much cost
 y cuidado, tanto que ella and care, in so much, that
 decía éntre si : Yo estói she said to herself: I am
 segúra de aquí adelante no safe enough, that for the
 óse mi marido hacérme future, my husband will
 mal, por no gastár ótro not dare hurt me, for fear
 tanto cómo ha gastado. of being at so great an ex-
 Communico éste pensami- pence as be has now been.
 énto con sus vezinas y no She sold her neighbours
 falto

falto quién se lo contásse al *what she thought, and some-*
marido. Calló el hasta *body told her husband.* He
que estuvo sána, quando *took no notice till she was*
llamando al cirujano ante *well, when calling the sur-*
élla, y sabido lo que mon- *geon before her, and under-*
tóba la cura, le dixo. A- *standing what the cure came*
qui tiene v. m. lo que le *to, be said to him, Sir,*
débo, y ótro tanto pára *bere is what I owe you,*
ótra vez, si se le ofreci- *and as much more for ano-*
ére que lo haya menester *ther time, if my wife shall*
mi mugér. *bappen to have occasion.*

D. 2. Táles mugéres 2 L. Such women de-
tal tráto merécen : que a- *serve such usage: for though*
unqué no es de hómbres *it does not become men of*
de porte ponér las manos *fashion to strike them, there*
en éllas, lénguas hái, y *are such tongues and tem-*
condiciones que obligan *pers as oblige people to do*
à lo que no se piensa. Por *what they never thought.*
esto se dice que el párde *Therefore they say the fa-*
da el dote, y Diós la bu- *ther gives the portion, and*
éna mugér. Pero hái God the good wife. But
hombres tan sufrídos que *there are some men so pa-*
por todo passan ; tal éra tient, *that they bear with*
un cornúdo, à quién sen- *all things; such a one was*
tenció la justicia, que le a cuckold, who was adjudg-
azotásse su mugér, y que ed in court to be whipped
si no le diéssse récio le di- *by his wife, and in case she*
esse à ella el verdugo. El did not strike bard, the ex-
buén hómbre volvió la ecutioner was to strike her.
cabéza, y dixo, Dáme *The good man looked about,*
récio à mi Catarína, no and said, strike me bard
te den à ti. *Catherine, that they may*
not strike you.

Cab. 2. No éra tan su- 2 G. A son-in-law was
frido un yerno que rogó not so patient, who desired
à su suégro que castigásse bis father-in-law to chastise
su hija, porqué si el la ca- bis daughter, because if he
stigába sería muí peór, y did it himself, she would be
el sabía que le hacia traí- worse, and he knew she
cion.

cion. Respondió el sueño, que ther-in-law answered, Be por vida de entrámbos, lo easy, my son, for by both mismo hízo su madre hásta que llegó à los sesénta. our lives, her mother did Ella lo perderá, que assí sixty years of age. She lo hízo esfótra. Por ésto will leave it off, for so the se dice, que se van al cielo los cornúdos, por- say cuckolds go to heaven, qué tánta paciencia no because so much patience puede quedár sin premio. cannot go unrewarded.

D. i. Algo grosseros, con perdon, son estos cuentos, y por mudár, ya que en lo último se habló de ir al ciélo, diré lo que he oido acérca de írse al infiérno. A un buén predicadór, porqué dcía las verdádes, le daban un opispádo en las Indias, en tiempo del Emperadór Carlos quinto. Propusose lo el secretario de estado, y el respondió désta manera. Sépa vuéstra señoría, que el oficio de obispo es may gran trabajo, quien le ha de servir cómo es obligado; y conociéndo yo mi flaqueza de no le podér administrar como débo, créo que puésto en el sería ca-

i L. Begging your pardon, these tales are somewhat coarse, and to change, since in the last there was mention of going to heaven, I will say what I have heard. To a good preacher spoke the naked truth, they offered him a bishoprick in the West-Indies, in the days of the Emperor Charles the fifth. The Secretary of State proposed it to him, and he answered thus. Your lordship must understand, that the office of a bishop is very troublesome, for one that will execute it is obliged; and being sensible of my incapacity to perform it as I think that if I were once settled in it, I should be in the way to hell, and to go by the way of the West-Indies, is very far about.

Cab. I. Grandéza de ánimo christiano fué no admitir un obispado, cosa hárto rara en nuéstras dias, quándo mas se trabaja por ganár una mitra que por ganár el ciélo. Si es generosidad rehusar lo que no se posee, no lo es ménos dár con mano liberal y buéna gracia lo que yá es propio. Esta virtud estuvo en su punto en el Cónde de Uréna. Llegó à el *Don Pedro de Guzman*, à suplicalle le mandasse dar algun trigo, porque estaba fálto de pan, que aquél año se havia cogido poco. Díxo el Conde à su secretario le hiciesse un libramiento pára un mayordomo suyo, de mil hanegas de trigo, y miéntras el secretario le escribía, quedó hablando con *Don Pedro*. Venido el secretario con el libramiento, halló que decía, Daréis à *Don Pedro* mil hanegas de trigo, de que yo le hago mercéd. Rágó el libramiento, y con algúna cólera díxo al secretario, No havéis de decir, sinó que el Señor *Don Pedro de Guzmán* me hace mercéd de recibir de mi. Esta es la verdadéra

I. G. It was a christian act of generosity not to accept of a bishoprick, a thing very rare in our days, when more pains is taken to get a mitre, than to gain heaven. If it is generosity to refuse what we have not in possession, it is no less so to give freely, and with a good grace that which is our own already. This virtue was in much perefection in the Count de Ureña. Don Pedro de Guzman came to desire he would order him some corn, because it was scarce with him, that year having yielded very little. The Count commanded his secretary to write an order to one of his stewards for a thousand bushels of wheat, and whilst the secretary was writing, he discoursed with Don Pedro. When the secretary brought the order, he found it run, You shall deliver to Don Pedro a thousand bushels of wheat, which I favour him with. He tore the order, and with some heat said to the secretary, You are not to say so, but which *Don Pedro de Guzman* does me the favour to accept from me. This is true nobility, to give as becomes the giver, nobleza,

nobléza, dar conforme à *and not to the receiver, and*
quién da y no à quién re- *to save him that asks the*
cíbe, y quitar la verguén- *shame by the way of giving.*
za à quién pide con el
módo de dar.

D. 2. Mas gustosa ma- 2 L. *The subject we have*
téria es la que tenemos én- *in hand is more agreeable*
tre manos que la passada, *than the last, in as much as*
quánto es mas de estimar *virtue is more to be valued*
la virtud que el vicio. Pá- *than vice. To go on with*
ra proseguir con ella, al it, an old gentlewoman
Dúque de Alva suplicó ú- *prayed the Duke de Alva*
na duéña le ayudásse pára to give her something to-
casár una hija. El Duque *wards marrying off a daugh-*
le mandó dar véinte du- *ter. The Duke ordered her*
cados. El camarero à twenty ducats. *The gen-*
quien lo mandó dióle do- *tleman be ordered to do it,*
cientos. Al tomárle des- *gave her two hundred.*
pues la cuénta halló pu- *When he came afterwards*
éstos docientos ducados to take his accounts, he
en lugar de véinte. Díxole *found two hundred ducats*
al camarero cómo pusistes set down instead of twenty.
aquí docientos ducados, *He said to the gentleman,*
no haviéndo de ser sinó How came you to set down
veinte. El camarero res- *two hundred ducats, where-*
pondió. Señor, yó oí as there should be but twen-
dociéntos ducados. Re- ty. *The gentleman answer-*
plicó el Dúque. Bendito ed, my lord, I understood
séa Diós, que te dió me- *two hundred.* The Duke
jóres oídos, que à mi lén- *replied, God be praised, for*
gua. Y passó en cuénta *giving you better ears, than*
los docientos ducados. *me a tongue. And so he*
passed the two hundred du-
cats in the account.

Cab. 2. Bién enmendó 2 G. *He made good a-*
la falta en el dar con la li- *mends for the error in giv-*
beralidad de consentir en ing by his liberality in con-
lo dádo. El Cónde de *senting to what had been*
Féria tenía tanta grandé- *given. The Count de Feria*
za

za de animó, que dáva à *bad such a generous soul,*
tódos quántos le pedían. *that be gave to all that*
Tenía costúmbre de dezir *asked him. He was wont*
à su mayordómo, Dad à *to say to his steward, Give*
fuláno tréinta, o quarénta *such a one thirty, or forty*
escúdos; dad à citáno ci- *crowns, give such another*
en escúdos, o ciento y *an hundred, or an hundred*
cinquenta, de manéra que *and fifty, so that be never*
núnca decía cóta señaláda. *said any thing certain. The*
El mayordómo le díxo, *steward said to him, when*
de que v^a. s^a. manda dar *your lordship orders some-*
algo, díce tréinte o qua- *thing to be given, you say*
rénta, y assí de ótros nú- *thirty or forty, and so of*
meros, con que quedo *other numbers, so that I*
confuso, sin sabér à que *am at an uncertainty, not*
me aténga. Respondió *knowing which to lay bold*
el Conde; Por tu vida *of. The Count answered,*
te atén siémpre à lo mas, *I desire you will always*
no mûdes mi condición. *bold to the most, do not*
flint my nature.

D. I. Céssen un ráto
las pláticas, y sirvánselos
m^s. de tomár algún re-
frésco, o colación. Aquí
hái chocolate, téa, dül-
ces, y un trágó de vino,
pára que escója cada qual
lo que mas le agradare; que ésto de hablar, sino
es trabájo, gasta el alién-
to, y es menestér dar al-
gún alívio al estómago, que son muchas las horas
entre la comida y la cena.

I L. Let us for a while
cease this discourse, and be
pleased to take some refresh-
ment, or collation. Here is
chocolate, tea, sweet-meats,
and a glass of wine, that
every one may choose what
he likes best; for talking,
though it be no labour,
spends the breath, and it
is convenient to give some
support to the stomach, for
there are many hours be-
tween dinner and supper.



Coloquios Espanóles è Ingleses.
Spanish and English Colloquies.

Colóquio sexto. COLLOQUY VI.

'Entre dos Capitánes, y dos Cortesanos. Between two Captains, and two Courtiers.

1 Cap. Buen encuen- **1 Cap.** WELL met,
tro, Señores, W *Gentlemen,*
dos à dos; conque está- *two and two; so that we*
mos iguales, no nos lle- *are equal, we shall have no*
varémos ventaja en la *superiority in conversation;*
Conversación; y si huvi- *and if we should happen to*
éremos de reñir, à pares *fall out, we are ready pair-*
venímos. *ed.*

1 Cor. A essa cuenta, **1 Cour.** After that rate,
mas vale no estar tan igua- *it is better not to be so equal,*
les, que en términos de *Iban just fitted to make*
armár pendéncias. *quarrels.*

2 Cap. Bién dice v. **2 Cap.** You are in the
m^d. que acá éntre Amí- *right, Sir, for bere among*
gos sólo seha de tratár de *friends we must only talk of*
Paz; la Guerra há de ser *peace; War must be with*
con los enemigos *the King's enemies.*
Rey.

2 Cor. Y ésta para v. **2 Cour.** And that is for
m^{ds}. que han tomado por you, *Gentlemen, who have*
esse camino; que nosó- *taken to that way; for we*
tros míi bién nos hallá- *are very well satisfied with*
mos con la quietud de la *the repose of the Court.*
Corte.

1 Cap. A nosótrios nos **1 Cap.** This has fallen
há cabido esto en parte, *to our lot, and the other to*
y à

y à v. mds. lo otro ; Ca- yours ; every one suits him-
da úno se acomóda con self to that he was born
aquéllo para que nació. for.

1 Cor. Fuérza es que i Cour. There must of
háya de todo en éste mun- necessity be of all sorts in
do : 'Unos hizo Diós pá- this world : God made some
ra la Milicia, otros pára for warfare, others for the
Palacio ; unos pára Reli- Court ; some for religious
giósos, otros para tratam- men, others for trades ;
tes ; unos para oficios some for mechanic employ-
mechánicos, otros pára ments, others for Peasants ;
labradóres ; unos pára some to command, and o-
mandar, y otros para ser- bers to serve.

vír.

2 Cap. La misma va-
riedad que se hálla en los
diferentes estados, vémos
en las Capacidades y dis-
posiciones de los hombres.
Personas hái que son há-
biles para todos los pue-
stos, pero son pocas ; y
estas si son afortunadas
van subiendo de uno en
otro hasta alcanzár mui-
grándes honras. Al con-
trario hái otros, que no
teniendo habilidad pára
cosa algúna, alcanzan lo
que quieren ; y general-
mente hablando, los mas
beneméritos son desgra-
ciados, digo de los bué-
nos soldados.

2 Cor. Lo mismo su-
cede en la Corte, en don-
de solo aquellos que em-
pléan todo su talento en
agasajár las Dámas y agra-

2 Cap. The same va-
riety that is found in seve-
ral states, we see in the ca-
pacities and dispositions of
men. There are some per-
sons qualified for all posts,
but they are few ; and
those if they are fortunate,
rise from one to the other,
till they attain to great bo-
nours. On the contrary
there are others, that being
very undeserving obtain
what they please ; and ge-
nerally speaking, the most
deserving are unlucky, I
speak of the good soldiers.

2 Cour. The same bap-
pens at Court, where only
those that spend all their
talent in making much of
the Ladies and pleasing
dárlas,

dárlas, son losque mé- *ibem*, are the persons that dran. *ibrive.*

1 Cap. Esso es verdád ; **1 Cap.** *That is true ;*
y quantos hémos visto al- *and how many we have*
canzár puestos de múa- *seen advanced to posts of*
reputación por sólo su *much reputation, only for*
delverguenza, ò por su *their impudence, or their*
dinero, quedandole atrás *money, the deserving per-*
las personas de mérito. *sons being laid aside.*

1 Cor. Quien es enco- **1 Cour.** *He that is bash-*
gido guárde se de entrár *ful must take heed of going*
en córtex ; ningúnos mé- *to courts ; none ibrive like*
dran como los descarádos, *foreheads of brass, flatte-*
aduladóres, y losque tié- *rers, and those that have*
nen despéjo. *confidence with themselves.*

2 Cap. Los soldádos **2 Cap.** *We the soldiers*
tenémos algo de esse ví- *have some share in that*
cio, porque de ótra fuer- *vice, because otherwise we*
te no fuéramos de prové- *should not be fit for war :*
cho pára la guérta : tres *we have three motives to*
motívos tenémos para ex- *expose ourselves to so many*
ponernos à tantos trabájos *hardships and dangers ;*
y peligros ; que son, por *which are, for the Faith,*
la Fé, por la honra, y *for honour, and for pro-*
por el provécho. Los *fit. We the soldiers,*
soldádos (Diós nos per- *(God forgive us) though we*
dóne) aunque hagámos *make war against the In-*
guerra à Infiéles, mas *fidels, buman advantages*
nos muéven las médras *have more influence over us*
humáñas, que las esperan- *than the bopes of heaven.*
zas del Cíelo. La hon- *Honour is a sovereign mo-*
ra es un motívo soberáno ; *tive ; and though they say,*
y aunque dicen, que bon- *that the same bag cannot*
ra y provécho no cáben en *hold honour and profit,*
un sáco, yo digo que bon *I say that honour with-*
ra sin provécho es sombra *out profit is a shadow*
sin substáncia. Quién ga- *without substance. Who*
nó mas honra que el fa- *is there that gained more*
móso Capitán Belisário ? *honour than the famous*
Y qui-

Y quien mas desgraciá. Commander Belisarius? do? And who more unfortunate?

2 Cor. Grande fué la 2 Cour. Great was the Caída de Belisario, y no fall of Belisarius, nor was fué menor la de António tbat of António Pérez Pérez; aquél fué Gene- less; the former was the rál del Imperador Justinian's Gen- áno, y éste Ministro fa- neral, and this favorite vorecido del Rey Don Minister to King Philip Pbelípe el segundo; el ú- the second; the one a great no Gran soldado, el otro soldier, the other no less a no menor Cortesano. Fal- Courtier. Belisarius want- tóle la ventúra à Belisá. ed the fortune to have it in río de podér, y tener à bis power, and have a donde huír; túvola Antó- place to fly to; António nio Pérez, en escapárse y Pérez bad it in making his hallár un Rey de Frán- escape, and finding a King cia que le sustentásse con- of France to maintain him forme à su Calidád. according to his quality.

1 Cap. Ahí se vé lo 1 Cap. That shows how poco que hái que fiár en little trust is to be reposed in las grandezas de ésta ví- the grandours of this life. da. Dos de los mayóres Two of the greatest men hombres que húvo en el tbere bave been in the mundo, el uno sacados world, one of them his eyes los ójos, el otro puesto put out, the other put up- en un tormento; el uno on a rack; the one beg- mendigando por las cál- ging in the streets, the other les, el otro huyéndo por flying to save his life; and librár la vida, y ésto not for any offence of either sin culpa de ninguno de of them. ellos.

1 Cor. Que un Rey 1 Cour. For a King to castigue à sus Vasallos punish his subjects for being por desleáles, es justicia; disloyal, it is justice; to per- péro que persiga sin pie- secute his subject without dár un Vasallo, solo por mercy, only for having haverle

haverle obedecido, es in- obeyed him, is such an hor-
 humanidad tan horrible, *rid inhumanity*, that the
 que apénas se hallará se- like of it can scarce be found
 mejante entre las mas bár- among the most barbarous
 baras naciones. Mucho nations. Some authors
 han escrito algunos Au- have writ much in com-
 tóres en alabanza de a- mendation of that King, but
 quel Rey, pero quien whoever shall read his life
 leyére su vida con aten- with attention, will find
 ción, hallará que el fué la that he was the ruin of
 ruína de España. Spain.

2 Cap. Lo que à nosó- *2 Cap.* What concerns
 tros nos importa, es pro- us, is to endeavour to rise,
 curar subir, sin ponernos without standing to consider
 à pensar si podremos caér; whether we may fall; the
 la dificultad está en lo pri- difficulty consists in the first
 méro, y venga después part, and let what will af-
 lo que viniere. terwards follow.

2 Cor. Habilidad y bu- *2 Cour.* There must be
 en ánimo es menester pa- capacity and a good heart
 ra todo, y lo cierto es, for every thing, and it is
 que el que no tiene su pun- certain, that he has
 to de Ambición, mas es not some share in ambition,
 para un convento que pá- is fitter for a monastery than
 ra el mundo. for the world.

1 Cap. Quién le há *1 Cap.* Who has told
 dicho, que en los Con- you, that there is no ambi-
 ventos no se halla ambi- tion in the convents? Do
 ción? No vémos todos not we see every day, there
 los días que son demasiá- are too many that trouble
 dos los que revuelven el all the world to rise to be
 mundo para ser Superi- Superiors, and even Bi-
 óres, y ahún Obispos? shops?

1 Cor. Es cierto, y *1 Cour.* It is certain,
 harto nos dan enque en- and we have enough to do
 tendér. with them.

2 Cap. Dexémoslos al- *2 Cap.* Let us leave
 lá, y solo digo, que nu- them there, I only say,
 estrá

estra veréda es mui estre- *that our path is very nar-*
cha, y cada pásso se há *row, and every step is to*
de ir ganando à fuégo y *be gained with fire and*
à sangre; y si despues *blood; and if after all we*
de esto se alcanza algo, *attain something, an unbap-*
lléga una desdicháda bála *py ball comes and over-*
y dá con todo en tier- *throws it all.*
ra.

2 Cor. Aunque noso- 2 Cour. *Altough we*
tros no estamos tan su- *are not so subject to so ma-*
jétos à tantos trabájos y ny bardships and fatigues,
fatigas, necessidádes, frí- *wants, colds, beats, bad*
os, calóres, malos días y days, and worse nights, to
peores nóches, à tantas so many wounds, and to
heridas, y à tantos ries- so many dangers, fatal effects
gos, (efectos fatáles de la of war; notwithstanding,
guerra): sin embargo, I assure you, *that we have*
les asseguro, que no nos war and dangers enough in
faltan guerra y peligros courts, *although we do*
en la corte aunque la ha- *make it after another man-*
cémos de otra suerte; no ner; *we do not make our*
ensangrentámos las espá- *swords bloody, we spend no*
das, no gastámos pólvlo- powder; *bullets do not kill;*
ra; no matan las bálas; *all victories are gained by*
todas las vitórias se gá- *contrivance and stratagems;*
nan por ardides y estra- *wit, the pen, and tongue*
tagémas; el ingénio, la work, and not force. It
pluma, y lengua obran, is true, *that there reign*
no la fuerza. Es verdád, envy, hypocrisy, flattery,
que allí reinan la invídia, deceits, falsities, frauds,
hypocresía, lisonjas, en- and other sorts of wicked-
gáños, falsoades, fráu- ness, *that I am ashamed*
des, y otros maldades, to make them public, I be-
que, à no avergonzarme, ing one of them; but from
por ser uno de ellos, las what is said you may in-
dixéra; pero de lo dicho fer what passes there.
v. m^{ds}. pueden inferir lo-
que allí se passa.

1 y 2 Caps. Si essa es 1 and 2 Caps. If that be
 la vida de la Corte, vi- the Court life, we rather
 vám̄os y murámos nosó- chose to live and die in the
 tros en la campáña ; don- field ; where we fight
 de nos reñímos con nu- with our enemies, and
 éstros enemigos, y tratá- deal justly with our
 mos verdád con los a- friends.
 mígos.

F I N I S.

